

Austria	14.50	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	14.50	Luxembourg	14.50
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 D.R.
France	1.50 F.	Netherlands	1.10 Flor.
Germany	1.00 M.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Greece	12 Dr.	Portugal	200 Esc.
India	25 Ru.	Spain	165 Ptas.
Italy	200 Lire	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
Japan	240 Yen	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
South Korea	200 Won	Taiwan	20 N.T.D.
Soviet Union	25 Rub.	U.S. Military	\$0.25
Yugoslavia	135 Din.		

Senators Defeat Attempt to Enact Election Reform

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Under heavy White House pressure, the Senate today killed a controversial public financing plan for presidential elections. The proposal was dropped as an amendment to a bill which was then approved and sent to the President. It would have set a \$475.7-billion federal debt ceiling through June 30.

C to Shield Markets From Japan Exports

Means It Will Use

Means Available

SEATTLE, Dec. 3 (AP)—The European Economic Community today declared its intent to use "all the means at its disposal" to protect its markets from Japanese exports.

A declaration approved by EEC foreign ministers at a meeting here, the community said, is the first of an over-

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UP IN SMOKE—The sky over Saigon is darkened by smoke from petroleum tank complex set afire yesterday.

Rationing Is Introduced

Raid Destroys Third of South Vietnam's Fuel

SAIGON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Viet Cong troops using rockets and mortars destroyed at least a third of South Vietnam's fuel reserves early today.

Black clouds were still billowing into the sky 10 hours after the first shells hit the Nha Be oil depot, six miles southeast of Saigon. It was the closest attack to the capital since the cease-fire began 10 months ago.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, Saigon's chief military spokesman, said the loss will eventually affect the armed forces. But he

said the military usually maintains a 30-to-60-day reserve, and this aspect of the situation is not critical yet.

South Vietnam's military forces have been cut off from their primary oil supplies in Singapore because of the Arab oil embargo imposed on the United States.

South Vietnam's chief ally, the United States, has worked out a secret arrangement to keep military fuel coming into South Vietnam from other ports.

Later, the government announced that it is rationing fuel and taking other drastic measures to conserve its supplies.

The minister of trade and industry, Nguyen Duc Cuong, said that gas stations, which had been closed just after the Viet Cong attack, would reopen tomorrow but that gasoline would be rationed and there would be no selling on Saturdays and Sundays.

Vehicles were ordered to reduce their maximum speed on highways to 60 kilometers per hour. Tennis courts and stadiums

were ordered shut down at night and lighting for billboards was banned.

Mr. Cuong said government offices will reduce the use of electrical power by 15 percent more, on top of an earlier 25 percent cut.

The custom of the "siesta"—a three-hour lunch in which civil service employees went home and then returned to work—was ordered eliminated effective next Monday.

Col. Hien said 49 rockets and mortar shells hit Nha Be. Soldiers at the scene said sappers also moved into the depot to set explosive charges. The soldiers said at least three sappers were spotted and one was killed.

Shell, Caltex, Esso

Col. Hien claimed that the depot—which contains tanks of the Shell, Caltex and Esso companies—held only fuel for civilian use, but other sources said it also contained military reserves. Up to 35 million gallons of fuel were destroyed.

Military sources said the attack was another preliminary to a general offensive by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese during the height of the dry season early next year.

In Phnom Penh, military sources said Khmer Rouge sappers attacked a government defensive position at O-Sandan on Highway 5 last night and this morning were beaten back by government troops.

An unspecified number of sappers was killed as they attempted to cut the barbed wire surrounding the camp, the source said.

O-Sandan, 41 miles north of Phnom Penh, is located at the northern end of a 10-mile strip of roadway controlled by insurgent forces since Sept. 6.

The all-night attack was broken when sappers failed to pierce O-Sandan's barbed wire perimeter.

Military sources said government casualties were substantial, but that an estimated 80 insurgents were killed during the fighting.

Intelligence sources said that insurgent forces blocking Highway 5—Phnom Penh's rice road—have been reinforced with troops coming down from the north.

In addition, the Japanese are reportedly reconsidering a \$2-billion pact to build a trans-Siberian pipeline. The Russians backed down on earlier pledges to deliver 40 million tons of oil annually in return for equipment and technical aid for the pipeline. Moscow now says Japan can have only 25 million tons.

The actions could make some U.S. companies reconsider venturing into similar major oil and natural gas agreements with the Soviet Union.

So far, however, the East Euro-

pean satellite has suffered little from the Arab oil boycotts. A survey in Eastern Europe revealed the following:

● In Czechoslovakia, which imports at least 90 percent of its oil and most of its natural gas from Russia, there have been no energy cutbacks.

● Hungary continues to get full supplies for its 1.1 million cars and trucks, with 5.3 million of the six million tons of oil imported oil coming from Russia.

● Poland faces the introduction of some minor cutbacks. State vehicles and tourist buses were ordered to cut their fuel consumption 33 percent Saturday and a speed limit of 80 kilometers an hour was instituted. But supplies of oil—about 10 million tons were imported from the Soviet Union in 1972—continued unrestricted to homes, factories and hotels.

● Yugoslavia is profiting from the oil crisis as it becomes a source of gasoline for motorists from neighboring Italy and Aus-

tralia. Because of President Tito's firm support of the cause, Arab leaders promptly agreed to meet all of Yugoslavia's oil needs. Libya will supply two million tons—about 25 percent of the nation's overall requirements.

● Albania, which has no relations with Moscow, is not expected to feel the oil pinch since motor-

ing is a minor form of transport reserved for officials.

● Bulgaria, which imports 53 percent of its fuel, with all oil coming from Russia, announced a 10 percent cut in electricity, but there has been no gasoline rationing.

● Romania takes no Soviet oil, but has instituted the toughest conservation program—including rationing—in the Communist bloc. Its imports come mainly from Iran, which delivers just under half of the 35,000 tons of oil consumed daily, with the remainder extracted domestically.

Last year, after consuming 270.7 million tons of oil, the Russians exported 76.2 million tons. By 1980 the Russians are expected to be consuming about 500 million tons of oil at home from a planned total production of 640 million tons.

In Anti-Inflation Protest

Polls Say Danish Socialists Face Ouster in Voting Today

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Social Democrats Premier Anker Joergensen, facing the biggest election defeat in the party's 100-year history, today toured six provincial cities in a final campaign effort to thwart predictions of public opinion polls.

All polls predict a sweeping defeat in tomorrow's parliamentary elections for the Socialists and other old-time parties that helped to build the welfare state.

The polls see two new parties, both led by anti-tax crusaders, benefitting from public unhappiness over high taxes, rising costs and Danish membership in the Common Market.

Eleven parties will court 345 million prospective voters who will elect candidates for 179 seats in the Folketing (parliament) tomorrow.

Mr. Joergensen, a former union leader, closed out the three-week election campaign with speeches in mid-Jutland cities.

"Think twice before you vote for parties, which promise the moon without the slightest chance of promoting a realistic program," Mr. Joergensen told his audience in Kolding.

The vote in Denmark is the third important election in Scandinavian this year. The earlier elections brought defeat for the Social Democrats in Norway and left the Swedish party with a narrow hold on power.

The latest polls, published yesterday, indicated that support for Denmark's governing Social Democrats has dropped from 37.2 per-

cent in the 1971 elections to 20 percent now.

The Social Democrats are the traditional No. 1 party here and have ruled since 1971 with a one-vote majority provided by a coalition with the left-wing Socialist People's party. But the government fell last month when Richard Jacobson, a lifelong Socialist, left and formed his own party.

Mr. Jacobson's Center Democrats plus the Progress party, led by millionaire lawyer Mogens Glistrup, have polled a combined total of more than 25 percent in recent surveys.

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Anker Joergensen

Brandt Going to Prague Dec. 11 To Sign Normalization Pact

By John M. Gashko

It Flies High, Uses Special Gear

SR-71 Can Spy on N. Vietnam Without Violating Its Airspace

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Dec. 3.—Without violating the airspace of North Vietnam, the American SR-71 spy plane can photograph virtually

the entire populated area of the North in about 7 1/2 minutes. From an altitude of more than 15 miles, the 2,000-mile-an-hour jet can electronically and photographically sweep an area more than 50 miles inland from the Gulf of Tonkin.

The results are accurate enough—supplemented by Navy snooping and satellites—to permit Washington intelligence reports to list virtually all shipping in and out of Haiphong. And, quite obviously, the photographs show other

information. Public announcements of such flights are not likely from the Pentagon or the Central Intelligence Agency.

about three hours each erupted at Mazar, Beit Jihana, 13 miles northeast of Kunetra, and at Umm Bakre, four miles due east of Kunetra, the command said. The two towns on the Syrian plain are about nine miles apart.

The Syrians, the command said, opened up with machine guns at an Israeli position in the Mazar Beit Jihana area, wounding one soldier. The town is in the Mount Hermon foothills at the northern perimeter of the Israeli front lines.

Nearly three hours later, the Syrians fired artillery and anti-tank shells and at the same area the Israelis responded in an exchange that lasted until dusk.

In Damascus, a Syrian spokesman said today's fighting began at 1:30 p.m. after Israeli pushed three half-tracks "toward our positions in the central sector of the front." Syrian troops in the region stopped the advance, destroying one of the half-tracks while the others fled, the spokesman said. He said one Syrian soldier was killed and four wounded.

U.S. Optimistic on Talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The United States expects the Egyptian-Israeli talks at Kilometer 101 to resume later this week and lead to a full-scale peace conference in Geneva on Dec. 18, U.S. officials said today.

Despite Egyptian hints that Cairo would boycott the conference, the United States has received indications from President Anwar Sadat that Egypt would attend, President Sadat met U.S. Ambassador Hermann E. Ellis in Cairo on Saturday.

To insure that the conference in Geneva goes ahead as planned, Mr. Kissinger is expected to visit six Middle Eastern nations in the latter part of next week. Besides Israel, the likely countries are Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Lebanon is also a possibility, U.S. officials indicated.

Russia Reported Ready to Extend Draft to 3 Years

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Western diplomats have recently heard that the Soviet Defense Ministry may be preparing to increase the tour of duty for army draftees to three years.

Junior and seniors in Moscow high schools reportedly have been told by military officers in recent briefings that the length of service will be extended for those entering the armed forces on Jan. 1. The draft calls affect 18-year-olds, normally right after they finish high school.

The reason for such an extension said to have been given at one school was that the increasing complexity of technology and weapons systems means that much more training time is required for enlisted men. Hence, a longer active duty is said to be needed.

Adoption, for a protracted period, of a longer draft-reduction program would represent a major policy change. It could have the effect of increasing the size of the Soviet armed forces, which now have about 3,425,000 men, Western military specialists noted.

Israeli Explanation Rejected by Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 3 (AP).—Maltese Prime Minister Don Mintoff tonight described as "barbaric behavior" and a "prima facie hostile act" the entry of two Israeli gunboats into Maltese territorial waters without permission.

Mr. Mintoff told the House of Representatives that he had received an official communication from Israel which stated that the two vessels had sought shelter off the coast of Malta after encountering gale-force winds.

Mr. Mintoff said the Maltese government rejected the Israeli explanation, saying in reply to the Israelis that "unless you wish the government of Malta to sever diplomatic relations, a more credible account of what actually took place on November 30 must be forthcoming."

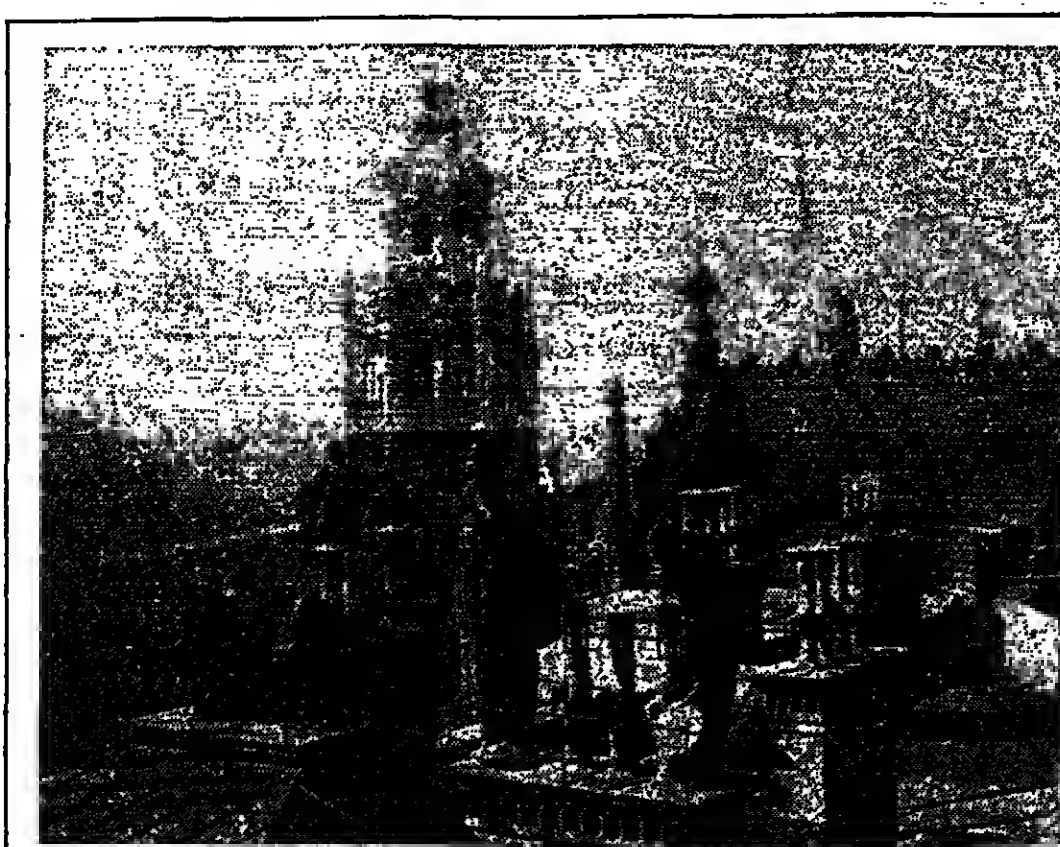
General Strike Set for 1 Day in France Thursday

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Twenty-three labor unions have said that they will take part in a one-day general strike Thursday to protest soaring prices, labor sources said today.

Frenchmen will face that day minimum rail service throughout the country, cuts in Paris's city and suburban subway operations, no mail distribution, a shortage of taxis, some electric power cuts, no newspapers, school closures and a dock shutdown.

The major union groups called the strike last month "to denounce the rise in prices and to secure measures to stop it." Union leaders plan a mass march through Paris streets Thursday.

Faced with an annual inflation rate of around 14 percent, President Georges Pompidou recently ordered Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to work out an emergency plan to halt steeply rising prices. This plan is due to be announced Wednesday, a day before the strike, after approval by the cabinet.



STARTING AT THE TOP—Few professions give a young man a chance to start at the top—as does that of chimney sweep. Here some apprentice Hungarian chimney sweeps are taking the first steps of their career on the roofs of Budapest.

Rule of Ulster By Whitelaw Comes to End

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—William Whitelaw, Britain's new minister for employment, flew to Belfast today to say his farewells after 20 months as administrator in Northern Ireland.

Tomorrow, Mr. Whitelaw will be back in London to face his first test as manager of the government's peace and stabilization program—a debate in the House of Commons on the working of the Industrial Relations Act.

The Conservatives have regarded the act as one of their major pieces of legislation and it has come under bitter attack from the opposition Labor party and the union movement.

Mr. Whitelaw won wide tribute for the humane qualities he showed as administrator in Northern Ireland. His successor, Francis Pym, the Conservative government's chief whip, flies to Belfast tomorrow to take up his appointment as administrator, undisturbed.



Francis Pym

ed by comments from several Northern Ireland leaders regarding Mr. Whitelaw's departure. Mr. Pym is to attend this week's tripartite talks near London on the formation of a Council of Ireland.

Rail Bomb Defused

BELFAST, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A bomb threat today temporarily severed train service between Belfast and Dublin for the third time in recent weeks, but soldiers defused the device before it could cause damage, the army said.

The railway-bomb incident climaxed a night of sporadic violence that the army attributed to the outlawed IRA.

In other incidents, a sniper last night wounded a soldier in Lurgan, 35 miles southwest of Belfast, an army spokesman said.

A small bomb caused moderate damage to a textile factory at Moy, 40 miles southwest of Belfast, yesterday, but caused no injuries, police said.

Another blast blew up a bridge and closed a road leading to one of the crossing points of the Northern Ireland-Irish Republic border at Bmickillen, 35 miles west of Belfast, police said.

A Correction

It was erroneously reported in a New York Times dispatch about the British cabinet reshuffle Sunday that Norman St. John-Stevas has been promoted to the post of under secretary of state in the Education and Science Department. The dispatch was printed in yesterday's International Herald Tribune.

Mr. St. John-Stevas was, in fact, promoted from the under secretaryship to be Minister of State in the same department.

Kuomintang Wins

TAIPEI, Dec. 3 (AP).—The ruling Kuomintang party took all 45 seats for which it put up candidates in city council elections Saturday, routing a bid to set up an opposition political force in the city. The party put up no candidates for four seats in the council, which were taken by non-party candidates, officials announced.

White House Seeks to Ease Curbs on Pollution by Autos

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP).—Bypassing the Environmental Protection Agency, the White House has asked Congress to ease further the anti-pollution requirements on the auto industry.

The proposed rollback, the subject of House subcommittee hearings today, would freeze cleanup rules for auto exhausts for three auto-model years, pushing the deadline from 1975 to 1977, a position the EPA has opposed in the past.

The EPA already has eased the cleanup rules for 1975 model year cars and imposed "interim standards" for auto exhausts. The tougher standards authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1970 would go into effect in the 1976 model year under EPA's present plan.

Under the new White House amendment, drafted by the Office of Management and Budget and sent last Thursday to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the 1975 model cleanup rules would carry through model years 1976 and 1977 without change. A White House official said the proposal, if enacted, would not affect the tougher anti-pollution standards

quickly.

General Motors, in echoing this argument, has said that the catalytic converters it intends to put on 1975 model year cars not only will improve performance and purify exhausts but will give more miles to the gallon as well.

Further Rollback Wanted

A White House official countered that keeping the interim standards for three years is a reasonable approach that would clarify many of the technical questions about cleanup techniques without at the same time wasting fuel. He added that several lawmakers want a much further rollback, such as setting for the 1974 cleanup standards for automobiles.

The Natural Resources Defense Council, an environmental group, intends to argue at the House hearings that slowing down the drive to clean up the nation's air is not the way to save fuel. Banning auto air-conditioners would save a significant amount of fuel without dirtying the air, the council testimony asserts.

Fire at Terminal Reroutes Traffic At Orly Airport

PARIS, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—More than 300 firemen tonight put out a fire which burned for hours through four floors of Orly Airport's main passenger terminal, causing extensive damage but no casualties.

Airport officials said about one-quarter of the main terminal, Orly Sud, was destroyed in the fire. One report said the blaze followed an explosion in the aircraft maintenance section; another said it was caused by a short circuit in a sub-basement.

The official said the fire spread through plastic piping from the basement and through the air-conditioning system.

Among the facilities damaged was a post office on the first floor and a restaurant on the fourth floor.

Air traffic was switched to the Orly Ouest terminal, used normally only for European flights. About 44 airlines are now working from the terminal and officials said they could not guarantee that all flights would operate as scheduled.

The authorities said they did not know when normal operations would resume at Orly Sud.

Paul Getty's Mother In Plea to Kidnappers

ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The mother of Paul Getty 3d, Gail Harris, today issued a new appeal to her son's presumed kidnappers to get in touch with her to arrange payment of the \$3.6 million ransom they are reported to have demanded.

But the presumed kidnappers maintained total silence and Miss Harris's lawyer, Giovanni Iacovoni, said he did not believe that the youth's release was imminent.

Greek Primate to Retire

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Archbishop Ieronymos, 67-year-old Primate of Greece. Informed the holy synod of the Greek Orthodox Church Saturday that he will resign within the next few days. He had previously expressed his intention to resign for health reasons.

President to Outline Plans Today

Nixon Energy Adviser Quits, New Agency May Be Created

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—The White House announced today the resignation of President Nixon's energy adviser, John A. Love, and said it was accepted by Mr. Nixon "with deep regret."

The announcement said that the President "will issue a statement tomorrow outlining future administration plans"—plans that are expected by observers to involve a reorganization of the executive branch's apparatus for dealing with the energy crisis.

Earlier today, sources had predicted the resignations of Mr. Love and his deputy, Charles G. Dibona, saying that they were quitting in anticipation of the transfer of energy policy to someone else. The White House announcement later did not mention Mr. Dibona.

Informal sources had revealed Saturday that the White House planned to establish a new federal energy administration. It would, they said, take over emergency programs from the Interior Department and be headed by Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon.

Mr. Simon challenged suggestions that his impending appointment lessened the chance of gasoline rationing.

Rationing Not Barred

"That isn't so," Mr. Simon responded when asked whether that was what his appointment meant. "I don't rule out rationing. I don't rule out anything."

The Denver Post today quoted Mr. Love as saying he was resigning because he did not want to stay in Washington at a "superfluous job."

"To be honest," Mr. Love said, "it's been difficult to try to do anything meaningful and even to get the attention of the President."

Mr. Love said he preferred to return to Colorado and practice law rather than be "sitting back here and twiddling my thumbs," the Post reported.

Today, Mr. Love issued a statement here saying that the time has come for a new structure to deal with the energy crisis.

"I certainly agree with the establishment of the new federal energy administration and expect that it will be fully staffed and given sufficient authority to respond effectively and manage an energy crisis that is potentially more serious than any challenge this nation has faced since World War II," he said.

The former Colorado governor said that he stood ready to help in any way possible.

Meanwhile, chairman Herbert Stein of the President's Council of Economic Advisers gave new evidence that the administration was leaning toward price increases as the way to reduce gasoline consumption.

Power Producers In Europe Urge Delay in A-Plant

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—An association of European electricity producers today called for a postponement of European project for an enriched uranium plant and asked for U.S. technical help in the project.

The association groups 17 electricity producers from France, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland. It said in a statement that it asked for a three-month postponement of the Eurodif project, which calls for the construction of a 9,000-ton-capacity enrichment plant to start in January with the backing of France, Spain, Belgium, Italy and possibly Sweden.

The association said that it asked the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to also postpone for three months the deadline of Dec. 31, 1973, for the renewal of certain contracts involving the enrichment of uranium.

The statement said the decisions were made to insure that the construction of the proposed European plant "benefits from the latest techniques."

Industry sources said the association's decision resulted from members' fears that the plant, using the French gaseous diffusion process, would not meet the growing demand for uranium. Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands are associated in France, another European project.

RFE, Radio Liberty Cutting Employees

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Radio Free Europe said Saturday that it has discharged 55 of 86 employees in its New York office and may release more than 100 more in its Munich office, for economic reasons.

New York director Horst S. Petral said the agency did not plan to cut back the number of broadcast hours beamed to Eastern Europe, although he said there might be some "program changes."

He added that Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to the Soviet Union and which is about half as big as RFE, will face "proportional" staff reductions.

India Guerrillas Active

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Security forces and Naga guerrillas exchanged fire on the eve of a visit to Nagaland by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, officials said yesterday. The guerrillas are fighting for autonomy for Nagaland, a state in northeastern India.

Mr. Stein said gasoline rationing would be politically the easiest course, but that allowing prices to increase would be the most constructive course. He said it would bring about an expansion of supply.

In a speech prepared for the Economic Club in Detroit, Mr. Stein said that the government would look to "price increases plus voluntary conservation measures to reduce gasoline consumption by as much as 24 percent."

Mr. Stein did not rule out rationing if the price-conservation measures were inadequate but he added, "Rationing should not be regarded as the inevitable outcome of our present situation."

Private Funding of Campaign Assailed as Aiding Incumbents

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP).—Groups with special economic interests contributed almost three times as much money to members of the House and Senate as to their challengers in last year's elections, Common Cause reported last week.

The citizens' lobby said the economic-interest groups—banks, businessmen, doctors, physicians and trade unions, among others—gave incumbents seeking re-election \$3.9 million, compared with \$1.4 million to challengers.

The present system of private financing for congressional elections clearly supports a "monopolistic incumbency party," Common Cause Chairman John W. Gardner told a news conference.

"Public financing of primary and general elections for Congress would encourage real competition—something few members of Congress have had to face (as incumbents)," he said.

The Common Cause report, the third in a series by the group's Campaign Monitoring Project, analyzes contributions to congressional candidates by political committees registered with the clerk of the House and the secretary of the Senate.

The report supplements a September analysis by Common Cause showing that congressional

candidates in 1972, with heavy outpacing challenges 2 to 1, expended \$10.6 million primaries and \$68.4 million November elections.

The new report shows that between April 7, 1972, when a disclosure law became effective and Election Day, congressional candidates gave political committees in the election, \$13,355,385. The lights:

● Business groups, such as National Association of Manufacturers (NAM), gave \$1.66 percent of it to incumbents and 2 percent to challengers and 2 percent in races with no incumbent. However, these figures underestimate business contributions because many business groups gave large sums as individuals. Business money was especially true for industry. Business money: Republicans over Democrats, ratio of 2 to 1.

● Agriculture groups, mainly food producers, gave \$25.57 percent of it to incumbents and health groups as the American Medical Association, donated \$947,285, 7 percent of it to incumbents.

● Labor groups, especially AFL-CIO's COPE, the Teamsters and International Garment Workers Union gave \$3,638,108, 27 percent to incumbents, 27 percent to challengers and 46 percent to Democrats in 1972. \$1,454,822 to 1973. ● Miscellaneous interest: \$4,499,123.

Senate Bars Bid to Reform U.S. Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign-financing amendment to the debt-limit bill.

Sen. Allen, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who visited Capitol Hill today, and White House lobbyists argued that the provisions should not have been tacked onto the debt bill.

Sen. Allen said after the final vote, "I'm delighted. It should not have been included on extension of the temporary debt ceiling."

Although Sen. Allen initiated the filibuster on his own, the White House gave it strong backing and even provided an Air Force plane to fly Oklahoma's two Republican senators back from a quail hunt to vote against cutting off the filibuster yesterday.

Sen. Kennedy, who, with Sen. Scott, was the chief sponsor of the campaign measure, said, "We lost this battle but I'm confident we'll win the war." He said public funds for presidential campaign expenses were needed to "end the corrupting, corrosive power of private money in public life" and to prevent politicians from becoming dependent on contributors who seek favors in return.

Although not a sponsor of the measure, Sen. Long strongly backed the election-reform provisions, but he said today, "This senator knows what it is to lose as well as to win."

Uruguay Outlaws Red Party and Arrests Leaders

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 3 (AP).—The government of President Juan M. Bordaberry has outlawed the Communist party and begun a roundup of its leaders.

The Communist newspapers El Popular and Cronica were closed down and at least one publisher, Eduardo A. Viera of El Popular, was arrested.

Montevideo was quiet as military and police units combed the city this weekend, raiding party headquarters, arresting an unknown number of leaders and tearing down political posters.

It was reported the government had a list of 80 Marxists it wanted detained. They belonged to the 50-year-old Communist party and 13 other leftist organizations. It was not known how many political leaders were arrested, but soldiers reportedly raided 14 party headquarters and seized their records.

The measure, were in line with Mr. Bordaberry's campaign: to eliminate all opposition to his government's seizure of power last June 27. With the support of the military, he dissolved parliament and municipal governments and announced he would eliminate leftist elements in Uruguay.



John A. Love

Chile Releases Ill Refugee for Flight to Sweden

SANTIAGO, Dec. 3 (AP).—A Uruguayan woman whose capture by Chilean sparked an incident in Swedish Ambassador Harald Sten, was flown to Stockholm today.

The British Embassy in Santiago had been identified as Consul, Alonso, suffering abdominal cancer, was paroled from a police where she had been held her arrest on Nov. 25, airport by UN and Swedish officials.

Miss Fernandez, 31, had been arrested when she left the location of the Cuban Embassy where she took refuge at Sen. coup.

Sweden has been in Cuban affairs in Chile as military junta severed ties with Havana.

Mr. Edelstein claimed a knocked down twice by when he and his aides keep Miss Fernandez from arrested.

Spain Aide in Bonn

BONN, Dec. 3 (AP).—Foreign Minister Laureano Rodero opened talks this with his counterpart, Scheel, on Bonn's recent further German employment Spanish workers. Bonn action because of an economic slowdown due to Arab oil squeeze.

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Not Impeded by Diplomatic Stances, as Soviet-American Deals Are

China-U.S. Trade in 1973 Seen Tenfold Last Year's Total

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—American trade with China this year is surging tenfold from the 1972 level. Exports to China will reach \$940 million by the year's end while imports from China will total \$80 million, according to officials of the State and Commerce Departments.

These experts say that the thaw in political relations between the two nations paved the way for the dramatic trade increase. But they say that it was mainly due to economic factors—the poor Chinese grain harvest in 1972 and the new Chinese desire to acquire Western technology.

Chinese and American leaders seem prepared to let their economic relations move forward more or less independent of political issues. This is in contrast to Soviet-American relations, in which the leaders on both sides carefully mix trade discussions with diplomatic talks.

In 1971, the trade was tiny and one-way—\$4.9 million in exports to China. In 1972, the United States exported \$60 million in goods to China and imported \$30 million in goods. In 1973, the two-way trade total is ballooning to \$900 million.

China's worldwide trade went from \$4.7 billion in 1971 to \$5.8 billion in 1972 and is approaching

an estimated \$7 billion in 1973. This represents about 4 percent of China's gross national product, or about the same proportion as in the Soviet Union.

Of the estimated \$840 million in this year's American exports to China, three-quarters is in agricultural products—wheat, corn, cotton and soybeans. The Chinese grain harvest in 1972 was described as very poor. China, therefore, turned to American exports of farm products as well as industrial products and advanced technology. The largest single

transaction was the sale of 10 Boeing-707s for \$150 million. Two-thirds of China's exports to the United States was in the form of primary products—silk and hog bristles for toothbrushes and paint brushes. China also exported antiques, food specialties and light manufactured goods such as rugs.

The most pressing problem in Sino-American trade relations, government officials say, is the deficit of almost \$800 million that China is running. So far, China has met this situation by using its trade surplus with states like Singapore and Hong Kong to offset its deficit with the United States. Washington officials believe that China's overall imports and exports are in balance but that this cannot last long.

China has a policy of paying for everything in cash—either American dollars or British pounds. Officials in Washington cannot estimate the size of China's foreign reserves in currency, but they assume these reserves will soon be exhausted.

This would put China in the position of either asking for credits (and going into debt) or trying to increase its exports. Peking has had a long-standing policy against incurring debt. It has modified this only to the extent of working out an extended

payments arrangement with Japan for certain large purchases. American officials predict that China will move to increase its exports, but they foresee a multitude of obstacles.

First, there are legal problems. Private American claims for Chinese expropriation of property in the past involve a total of \$197 million, and there are other claims as well. This means that China cannot hold a trade fair or open bank accounts in the United States without the risk of these claimants attaching Chinese goods and money.

About \$75 million in Chinese

government funds deposited in American banks has been blocked since 1950. Officials say that negotiations are under way to settle the private American claims and to unblock China's bank accounts.

Second, there is the problem of most-favored-nation status. This matter, according to congressional sources, is not likely to be cleared up soon, and no exception will be made for China. Chinese exports to the United States, a State Department official says, would immediately increase about 15 percent if this preferred status were conferred.

Even then, officials maintain, Washington would seek a quid pro quo. In dealing with planned economies, Washington asks them to make structural changes in their way of doing business with foreigners—so that Americans will find, for example, new facilities for businessmen, shipping arrangements and port openings.

Third, another problem for China is learning how to make its products salable to open markets. This means finding out about competitive pricing, labeling laws and the like. Experts say this will take time.

American officials point out that China is "tough and meticulous" in its business dealings. But they hasten to add that all is moving along in a cooperative manner.

High-stress Policy's Hazards

Suslov Gives Detente Views That Differ From Brezhnev's

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (AP).—The Soviet Communist party's ideological specialist, Mikhail A. Suslov, is challenging the version of detente which has been widely heralded by the party chief, General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev.

In a recent speech, Mr. Suslov, Politburo member, departed sharply from Mr. Brezhnev's optimistic line on developing relations with the West to a high stage of operation.

Where Mr. Brezhnev has emphasized the "mutual benefits," Mr. Suslov stressed the hazards. Coming from this party's senior ideologue, the reservations, brought in the Politburo over the top and the form of the general secretary's "peace policy."

Resistance to detente has already been indicated in the armed forces and secret police, both of which are directly represented on the Politburo for the first time since the era of Stalin.

Speech in Lithuania

Mr. Suslov's hard-line speech was made last Wednesday in Vilnius, the capital of Soviet Lithuania. The text was published in Sovetskaya Litva the following day. A copy of the newspaper has just reached Moscow.

Significantly, the central press did not print the Suslov text, the party paper, published only a summary which deleted most tendentious remarks and left the impression that Mr. Suslov was 100-percent behind Brezhnev policy. This rendition could have been the work of a Brezhnev loyalist.

Mr. Suslov introduced the foreign-policy section of his address with the declaration that "the hostility of the Soviet Union in international arena has never been as high as it is now."

He said this was the "objective" reason for the "turn away from cold war." Another important new foreign policy to seek accommodation with Russia, he said, was "the sharpening of class struggle between labor

and capital in capitalist countries."

While Mr. Suslov acknowledged that there might be "realists" among Western political leaders, he said that this "does not testify at all to a change in the nature of capitalism."

He warned of "forces at large in the world" which oppose detente. Mr. Suslov then cited a passage from Mr. Brezhnev's recent address to the congress of "peace-loving forces" in Moscow, taking out of context the most pessimistic passage from the general secretary's long speech to the delegates.

"As L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech... 'We all know well that wars and grave international crises are far from being done away with. Acts of aggression are still committed in the world and far from all peoples can feel secure.'"

It looked like a deliberate distortion of Mr. Brezhnev's intention. Mr. Brezhnev in his speech went on to praise as a "great achievement" the acts of "powerful state and public forces" to "stop the aggression," which could be read as a reference to joint Soviet-American action in the Middle East.

Further, Mr. Brezhnev followed by saying, "We are deeply convinced that the current reversal from cold war to detente, from military confrontation to more solid security, to peaceful cooperation, is the main tendency in present-day international relations."

Mr. Suslov relied on none of this for his address. "Reactionary forces," he said, "have increased their attempts to undermine trust in the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. They again and again put forward the scarecrow of a 'Soviet military menace,' advance the false thesis that only the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries are not interested in the process of detente. They demand that in exchange for detente, the Soviet Union make one-sided concessions and they try to in-

History of Thefts at Hermitage Revealed by Russian Paper

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (NYT).—An embellishment began appearing from the antique furniture and rare books inside the Hermitage museum in Leningrad years ago, officials thought thieves were among the millions of visitors.

But when crystal pendants and chandeliers high overhead, the Leningrad police suspected an inside job. They proceeded to track a ring of present or former museum technicians who, over the next 10 months, were tried, convicted and sent to prison camps.

Thefts were estimated at 100 rubles or about \$70,000 at official rate of exchange. Astonished at such brazenness, youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda sent a correspondent to learn how the thefts could have been committed. His article today offers a rare look in the sort of crime caper that Soviet press almost never reveals.

The article dated the art thefts at 1968, although the culprits were apparently caught only within the last year. Three of them were working at the Hermitage, fourth, an artist who acted the fence, had previously been arrested as an electrician at the museum.

As thieves confessed, to hav-

ing made their selective snatches between 8 and 9 a.m., when the halls were open but the visitors had not yet arrived. The guards never searched their bags because they were employees. "I could have stolen every day," one boasted. "There were all sorts of possibilities for that."

The newspaper gave one instance in the summer of 1968 when Mikhail A. Teterin, the 27-year-old ring leader, pried seven fragments of Florentine mosaic valued at 1,750 rubles from an Italian antique sideboard with a screwdriver.

Teterin said in his defense that he had "every opportunity" to steal, "but I did it only on occasion."

Low-Paid Job

At first, Teterin dared Valery M. Chernitsky and Valery Y. Belyayev, both 21, to steal a bronze goat's head, then never paid them as he had promised.

He later directed them to pluck crystal pendants and petals from the chandeliers. "We thought that the thefts wouldn't be discovered because the chandelier hangs so high off the floor," Chernitsky said. He estimated that Teterin gave them no more than 100 rubles for everything they stole.

An artist named Mikhail I. Monastirsky, 28, was described as the receiver of the stolen goods. For four months in 1968, he had managed to work as an electrician at the Hermitage, although he had no experience in that trade.

Teterin, as the mastermind, drew 10 years at hard labor in a "strict regime" prison camp. The others were sent to a regular "corrective labor colony" for terms ranging from seven to nine years.

French Aide in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—A French Minister, arrived here today for a week's visit to the Soviet Union. He was met at the airport by Marshal Andrei Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister, and Boris Bugayev, the Minister for Civil Aviation.

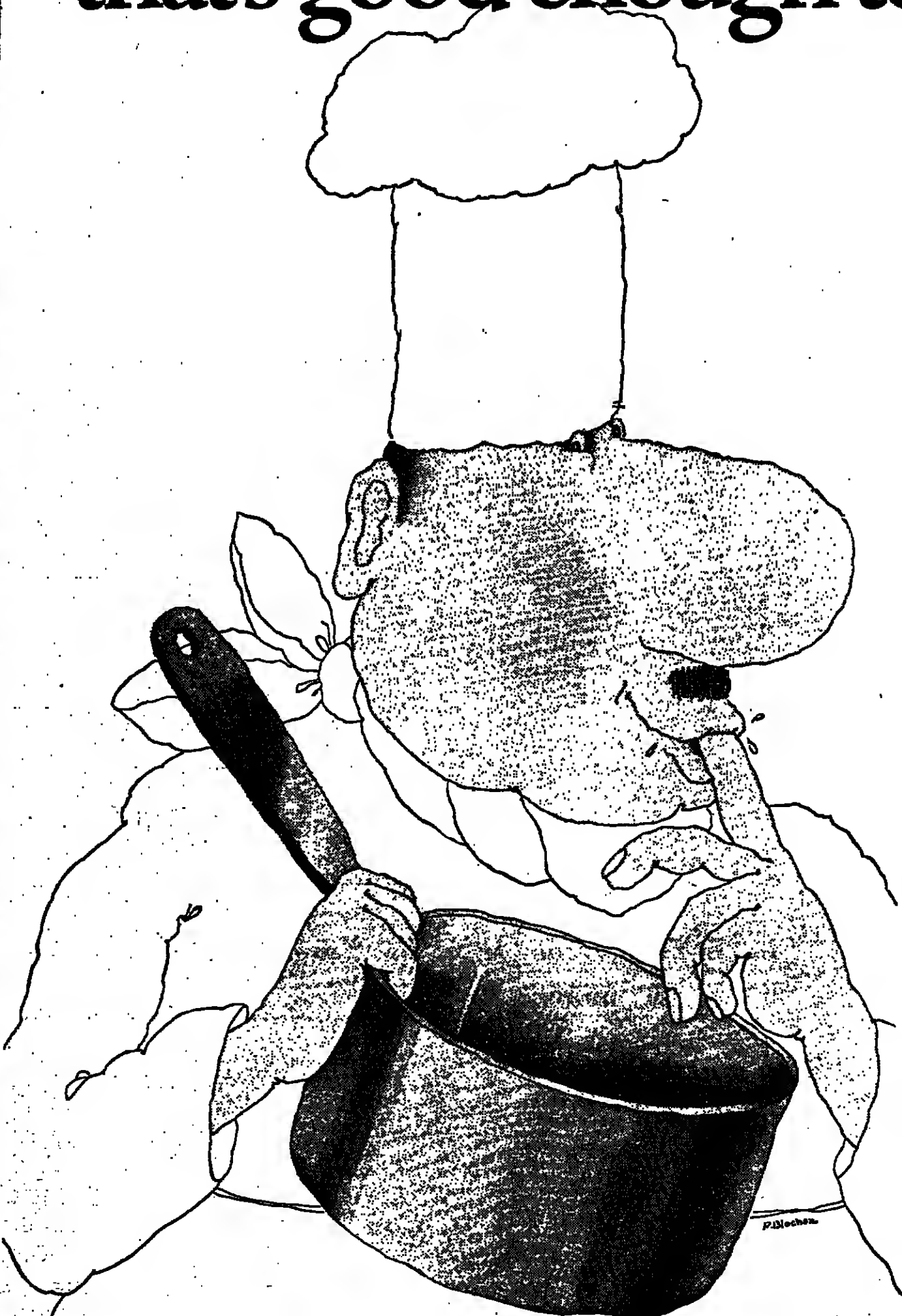
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Where Nationalism Isn't Enough

At a time when the attention of much of the world is riveted on the stalled cease-fire talks on the banks of the Suez Canal, and on the implications of those talks for the global energy crisis, it may not be easy to accept the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea which opened yesterday as the beginning of "the most important law-making conference ever held." Yet this phrase, heard in UN circles, might well be literally accurate.

For the sea is the oldest highway and yet the last frontier on this earth. The complexity of regulating its use and development is far greater than the tangles of any of the disputed lands on earth; the acute importance of reaching a successful conclusion involves transportation, food, energy and mineral resources affecting the whole world.

Episodes like the recently allied codfish war off Iceland have a serio-comic aspect that may diminish, for many, the seriousness of achieving a workable law of the sea, yet almost every day some friction over offshore oil drilling or fishing rights somewhere around the globe should indicate what is at stake for the 148 governments whose representatives discuss this ancient yet very new problem.

One of the issues, of course, is the degree to which national sovereignty extends over the oceans. The old three-mile limit seems

to be currently popular, but some nations insist that 50 miles of national control, or 200, is what their own needs require.

Such assertions of sovereignty make little sense on an international basis; even a 12-mile limit raises difficult questions of transit through straits and in semi-enclosed bodies of the sea. Yet not even 200 miles of national control over coastal waters can really give adequate protection for the marine life and resources that mean so much to so many humans.

Killing pollutions may drift far in the currents or be blown by the winds; proper utilization may be handicapped by selfish national interests.

In other words, to paraphrase Edith Cavell, nationalism is not enough. Whatever formal sovereign limits may be established, there must be a recognition of international rights to innocent passage, to the protection of sea life that knows no boundaries, to the intelligent use of resources that are part of man's dwindling heritage. The sea has been the most international portion of the world; the oldest forms of law that transcend national boundaries have been written about the sea. The Third Conference on the Law of the Sea has a tradition that goes back far earlier than the creation of the UN—and it is part of a process that may do much to determine the future of the race.

Europe's Joint Defense

The agreement in principle by West German Chancellor Brandt and French President Pompidou to seek closer West European cooperation in defense recalls the imaginative but abortive effort two decades ago to create a European Defense Community, an idea that may at long last be in process of realization.

The EDC was a French proposal made in 1950 after the North Korean invasion of South Korea aroused fears of a Soviet attack in Europe. President Truman offered to send four American divisions back across the Atlantic if West Europe would step up its defense effort, accept a unified NATO command and rearm West Germany. It was five years after the defeat of Hitler, and Prime Minister Plevin's response was to propose a European army in which German troops would be inextricably integrated with the forces of their Western neighbors.

Four long argumentative years later, a Socialist-Gaullist coalition in France under Prime Minister Mendes-France killed the EDC Treaty, thus assuring West German entrance into NATO and a German national army. Gen. de Gaulle preferred that arrangement to "dissolution" of the French Army into a European force. A dozen years later, back in power, President de Gaulle took the further step of withdrawing France's armed forces from NATO's unified commands. "There is no defense except national defense," de Gaulle insisted.

Now, ironically, the prime mover in seeking to reactivate West European defense cooperation is Michel Jobert, a former aide to Mendes-France, who later became executive assistant to de Gaulle's prime minister and recently has become foreign minister of France.

West Europe's feeling of impotence in the Mideast crisis has given new impetus to lagging efforts for political union and joint defense, prerequisites if West Europe again

is to play a major role in the world. Ideally, if the military forces of the eight NATO countries in the Common Market or the 10 in the so-called Euro-group could be merged under a single defense ministry and procurement agency, the result would be not an addition but a multiplication of effectiveness. The belief that a full defense community required prior creation of a federal European government discouraged discussion of smaller steps. But with Britain's entry into the Common Market, a step-by-step approach to defense cooperation has begun to seem feasible.

The chief obstacle has been the opposition of traditional French Gaullists, such as former Defense Minister Debré, to a resumption of French military participation in NATO, and the refusal of the West Germans to separate themselves in defense from NATO and its American commitment. Not now, as an alternative to the French proposal to use the largely dormant machinery of the pre-NATO Western European Union, Chancellor Brandt has suggested discussions "in the framework" of the nine-nation Common Market.

The precise format for bringing France back into closer military cooperation with NATO has yet to be devised. Joint research, development and procurement of major conventional weapons systems, such as aircraft, would be a useful first step, not only because it would save money but also because one of NATO's chief weaknesses is lack of interchangeability of equipment and logistics systems. Common equipment might also speed agreement on tactical doctrine, joint training and, ultimately, French return to a unified command.

None of this will happen overnight. But if it happens at all, it will both reinforce NATO and hasten a political union as the foundation of Western Europe's future stability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Home's Moscow Visit

While the Russians and the British have much to talk about on trade and political relations (at the bilateral level), Sir Alec's trip has taken on a broader significance in the light of recent developments in East-West relations. Far from creating a new and relaxed atmosphere between East and West Europe, the success of Moscow's American policy, culminating in Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Washington last summer, has provoked suspicion and fear in EEC capitals. Even the French who have long prided themselves on their independent policies, particularly towards East Europe, have begun to call for greater coordination of defense policy.

It must have occurred to Soviet leaders that the best way to stop the EEC building stronger walls around itself is not to act provocatively or secretly but to gain the confidence of West Europeans with well-reasoned and more open diplomacy, and thereby remove some of the incentive they have to close ranks. This is why the Russians will welcome the opportunity presented by Sir

Alec's presence in Moscow for gaining the trust of a leading exponent of the idea of political cooperation within the EEC.

—From the Financial Times (London).

If Sir Alec's diplomatic starting point is favorable, what should he try to achieve? It would be well worth his while to try to gain concessions on the free movement of people and ideas into and out of the Soviet Union and also, perhaps, on trade. The Soviet Union still is a prison camp for those who disagree with the regime. It still is a reluctant (and mysterious) trading partner. Sir Alec could do worse than extract a promise—or even an agreement—on the liberty of Soviet citizens to marry nationals of other states. It would make the trip worthwhile.

—From the Guardian (London).

Israel and Black Gold

One thing is certain, and the Arabs better understand it well, not one European state would accept to barter the security of Israel for black gold.

—From l'Aurore (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

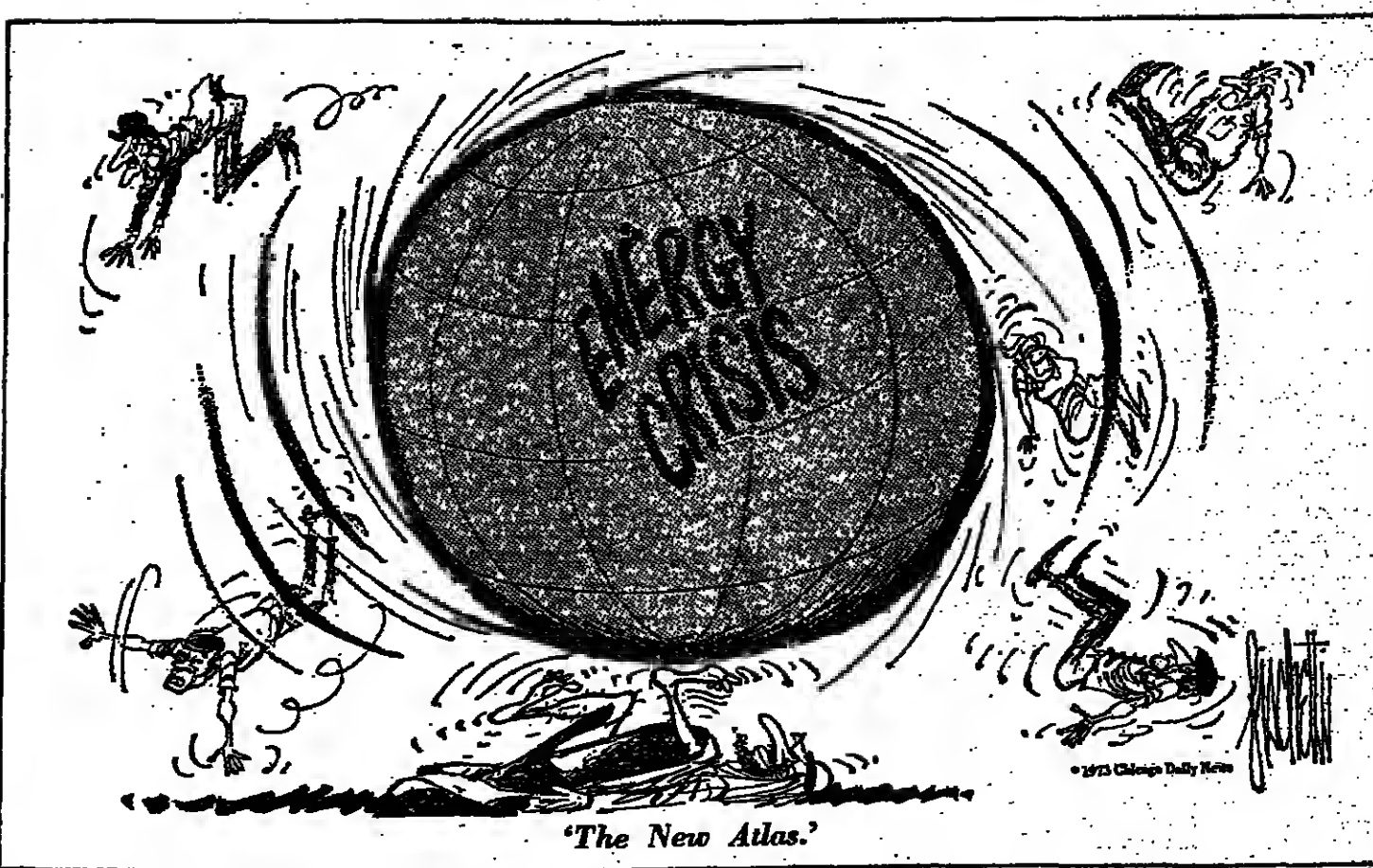
December 4, 1898

ST. PETERSBURG—Looking at the consequences likely to result from the occupation of the Philippines by the United States, the publication "Novosti" is of the opinion that Russia may remain at ease because, in addition to the traditional friendship existing between the two countries, their interests are nowhere in opposition and they can even under certain circumstances render one another mutual services.

Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1923

WASHINGTON—It seems that a great many secrets are involved in the leases of the Teapot Dome oil reserve. Yesterday the Senate Investigating Committee heard testimony in closed session, because according to Rear Adm. John K. Robinson, "there were grave military secrets involved." He was explaining the considerations that caused the Navy Department to grant the leases to the Teapot Dome reserve.



The Energy Crisis: A Fortress America?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—A main theme in the rhetoric of the energy crisis is the need for American self-sufficiency. That is the goal of President Nixon's Project Independence—to insure, as he put it, that by 1980 "Americans will not have to rely on any source of energy beyond our own."

Self-reliance is generally an admirable trait. But in discussion of world resources and energy it can have disturbing overtones. It sounds a little too much like the economic nationalism of the 1930s, with its disastrous influence toward international tension and war.

If we think past the present concerns with scarce heating oil and closed gasoline stations, we recognize that the long-term energy problem poses a profound threat to our whole system of international relations, economic and political. It could break down the network of trade that has been one of the world's great postwar achievements and bring on a slide into a new era of economic isolationism, plunder and economic warfare.

Stuart Hampshire, the Oxford philosopher, has put in a few words what it is we fear. The successive crises over wheat and oil, he said, suggest that "we are entering a period of intense, nervous competition for scarce resources among countries and alliances, a period in which every group of countries anticipates that the weak will be cut off from the diminishing resources necessary to survival. Each group therefore grabs: a Darwinian nightmare."

Oil Weapon

The Arab use of oil as a crude political weapon gives us a taste of the barbarous world we could find ourselves in. Some American intellectuals have now talked of withholding food and manufactured goods from Arab countries as a counterweapon—a sad indication of how quickly economic discourse may be brutalized.

In terms of America's energy goals, "self-sufficiency" can imply two very different things. It can mean an inward-looking, selfish program designed to continue an extraordinarily wasteful style of life, regardless of international consequences. Or it can mean an attempt to adjust America's profligate use of energy and other resources to the realistic necessities of international peace and order.

President Nixon has made it clear that he sees restraint and conservation in the use of energy as only temporary requirements for Americans. By 1980, he said, "We will once again have those plentiful supplies of inexpensive energy which helped to build the greatest industrial nation."

It is hard to find any qualified expert who thinks that the United States can recapture the age of cheap energy, by 1980 or any other foreseeable date. But even

setting the goal would have large consequences.

It would be a commitment to continue the energy-intensive direction of U.S. society, doubling its consumption of energy every 15 or 20 years. It would be a signal to ordinary Americans to go on expecting a life of limitless energy—and to create demands based on that expectation.

To follow that path would mean immense capital investment in new energy sources. It would mean accepting severe environmental damage and, in the short run, serious risks from proliferating nuclear fission generating plants.

But the more profound implications are for America's relations with the rest of the world. With 6 percent of the world's population, Americans now use 30 percent of its energy. To continue on that road in an age of declining resources and technological

strain—to persist in the dream of two large cars in every garage when America's friends fear paralysis of their societies—can only alienate the United States from the rest of mankind. Indeed, the vision must be of a Fortress America.

Changes in Values

The idea of withdrawing into a fortress will always appeal to some. But it is not only wrong morally—because so much of the world, developed and undeveloped, depends on economic relationships with the United States—it is also wrong as a matter of self-interest. America learned in the 1930s that no country can wall out the rest of the world's economic distress. And even the richest country may be endangered if distress sets loose violence.

There is one real alternative to the vision of limitless energy and luxury as the U.S. credo. That is

the ethic of conservation: not saving by such marginal notions as turning down home thermostats but conservation through fundamental social choices, requiring changes in values.

The symbols of necessary change are at hand. To take just one, does it make sense for the United States to go on now with an enormous highway-building program? Changing America's attitudes toward energy use will be a long and complicated process, raising tough problems of how such decisions should be made in a capitalistic democracy. But there is only one way to begin: by leadership. That means politicians who do not give us empty promises of plenty but teach us the necessity of living a more frugal and more rational life, as part of a world community sharing its resources. That is the only way to dispel the Darwinian nightmare.

Not a Drop to Spare

By Paul A. Samuelson

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Political economy, which was long the science of scarcity, tells us how an energy crisis ought to be handled. Measuring President Nixon's limited proposals against its principles, we must conclude that this is a minimum program that can work out well only if the flow of Arab oil is restored soon after the turn of the year.

When any good is scarce, its limited supply must somehow be rationed. Letting its market price be bid up to whatever level is needed is the traditional capitalist way of meeting shortages. It does work according to its own logic—sometimes too well. The Irish potato famine was handled in this fashion. When the potato crop failed, letting the price of wheat rise to clear the market did draw some little wheat from the New World. It did discourage people from wasting wheat. It did put wheat into the hands and stomachs of those with cash purchasing power and, of course, ended the deaths of millions from starvation.

As a classical economist of the day would say, "Why speak of a food crisis? There is no crisis. There is simply a need for a higher price to ration the excess demand down to the scarce supply, to coax out higher supplies in the future." Read Cecil Woodham-Smith's book, "The Great Hunger," to learn how literally millions of men, women, and children died of hunger from this capitalist solution in the 1845-49 Irish potato famine.

Outright rationing and allocation of scarce goods is the command solution used in Eastern Europe or China, and also in

most capitalistic countries in time of war when shortages are to be equitably shared.

Finally, a mixed economy can put taxes on fuel oil and gasoline short in supply, in order to raise their prices and limit their demands, offsetting the energy taxes by rebates in the income tax. This achieves a greater measure of equity at the same time that it gives every citizen and corporation an incentive to economize in the use of fuel and gasoline. (Mathematically equivalent to this is a scheme, like the one I recently proposed, in which ration tickets are made legally saleable in a white market. When you realize that not using your ration ticket for unimportant driving will save \$1 a gallon, you are induced to conserve fuel without any bureaucratic prodding.)

Alas, President Nixon has relied not on any of these tried and true methods. Instead he is taxing our limited supply of patriotism and civic altruism, and is asking us to restrict, largely voluntarily, our use of heat and gasoline. This can be counted on in the short run. But patriotism is an exhaustible resource that Americans may need to husband for worse crises to come. And it tends to evaporate when operating citizens see chiselers and flingers being rewarded for their lack of civic conscience.

That leaves President Nixon dependent on congestion rationing, the most inefficient form of all. If Americans have to spend enough time waiting in lines on Saturday nights and Monday mornings, that will in the end chop down the demand to the

size of the Procrustean bed of reduced supply.

What, though, of the longer run? Can Europe and the United States operate the rest of this decade at the mercy of diplomatic events in the Middle East? We should be getting on with the task of generating alternative sources of supply to the Persian Gulf. This means subsidies to crash programs for:

- Nuclear safety and ecological safeguards.
- Liquefaction and gasification of coal.
- Altered car designs and public-transport facilities.

It also means pervasive changes in the way Americans live. Jolly fireplaces that operate in summer with air conditioning to remove their heat must go the way of other Victorian pathologies of conspicuous consumption. Lastly, the oil supply of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) provides the October Midstern war and will remain after any peace settlement. Fire cannot be fought, I think, by fire if by this we mean that the West is to refuse the Middle East what so long as they refuse us oil. Aside from the morality of such a proposal, it is tactically and strategically silly to think that we possess arm such leverage with countries that are swimming in gold and also have Russia as an ally.

Power Needed

To fight monopoly you need countervailing power: organization of consuming countries so that Holland and Japan are not left in the lurch, as each helpless nation is one by one to be picked off by the monopolists. Also, America should provide premium payments to Iraq or Iraq or any source that will supply oil when others won't. (One pays more for moonlight than for sunlight, not because the moon's luminosity is greater, but because the moon shines its rays at night when we need it most.) Yet, in the long run, America's primary need is for sources of supply alternative to the OPEC powers, whether these alternative supplies come from Texas, the North Slope, or the fusion laboratory yet unperfected.

Mr. Samuelson, professor of economics at MIT, won the Nobel Prize in 1970. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Halley's Comet

I learn from the extremely interesting article on Halley's comet by Steve Harvey (NYT, Nov. 27) that he is younger than I am. Otherwise he would not have written: "It was hardly visible." Hardly visible? I remember it in 1910 as a glowing streak against the sky as if a luminous pinprick had been drawn across it. If the Komet comet is going to be 50 times as bright, it will be something to see. Perhaps Mr. Harvey drew his information from the account of some city dweller, blinded by urban lighting systems, though to tell the truth, they were not very blinding at the time: in Fall River, Mass., where I met Halley's comet, the street lighting was by arc lights hardly visible either, which gave off a bluish penumbra except when they started sputtering and gave off nothing at all. My point of vantage was that city's South Park, a fairly vast expanse of near darkness; and while Mr. Harvey's article seems to imply that the comet was a one-day spectacle, I seem to remember that it dominated the sky for several days. But my memory may be faulty about that. I was seven years old at the time.

HARRISON LEWIS.
Madison, Md.

WAVELEY ROY.
Paris.

A Briton Speaks on Détente

By Alec Douglas-Hom

LONDON—I intend to talk about détente; what it means to those who use it and especially what it means to us and other medium-sized countries in Europe, East as well as West.

We all start from the premise that détente, representing the opposite of tension, is desirable. I have all had more than enough of stress and strain. Détente is, ought to be, the essence of good neighborliness, a quality of which we certainly need more. The danger is that détente is word that may mean different things to different people. It is what in modern jargon is called a "murky" word, something all right but bearing little relation to reality.

Force Cuts

We have two opportunities ahead. The negotiations on which I persist in calling mutual balanced force reductions or provide, at least, part of the answer. These talks are going to show whether the will exists to reduce those great concentrations of troops and tanks now hanging like a shadow over Europe. So long as two great armies capable of offensive thrusts confront one another, Central Europe, détente can be complete.

There will always be a rest of tension, a healthy, healthy, present that tension is caused by the growing disparity between the forces of NATO are defensive in their purpose because we say so. By virtue of their numbers, equipment, dispositions they are manifestly not intended for, nor capable of aggression against Eastern Europe or anyone else.

West Worries

I hope that the purpose of much larger forces maintained in the Warsaw Pact is not defensive. But the fact remains—and it is a very uncomfortable fact—that the Warsaw Pact's composition of these forces is that an offensive capability which inevitably worries us Western Europeans.

To create confidence the Warsaw Pact countries must be able to limit their numbers without cutting and the graph of man weapons must be shown to be turning down.

It is this which invests negotiations in Vienna with significance: to place a ceiling on military expansion and for reduction in troops and weapons, which while reducing the balance will lower the old of danger.

Of course arms are but symptoms of the fear. They are not the cause. The cause of anxiety is that the words Prague—those words about complete and final victory Communism—may really mean what they say. At the outset on security and cooperation Europe we are dealing with political background.

Mutual Trust

Politics is about people, do we convince people of peaceful intentions? Our purpose must be to leave all the part of Europe with a continent which can recognize as safer, I suppose, and friendlier the Europe which we have in mind. If this is to be an endeavor is mutual trust, people will not benefit, nor trust be established, merely repeating soft words.

We have had a series of declarations and we know better experience what value attach to nonaggression and the like. If détente is to come more than a plot is if our hopes for the future to be fulfilled, words must be buttressed by actions in political field as well. We must have cooperation in Europe, ideas to which we can all subscribe.

These are excerpts from a speech by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Hom, which appeared in The New Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those who sign and bearing the full name and address.

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هكزامن العنجل

French Consumer Group Braves Mighty

By S. T. Kanin

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The National Consumers' Institute, a Ralph Nader-like organization, opened in 1968 to give ordinary consumers a voice against high prices and poor quality. It is just beginning to get accustomed to taking the mightiest tremble.

And the mightiest, include the nationalized industries, government-controlled services and even a tax system. They all appear the institute to favor producers at the expense of consumers.

"We take them all on," said Mr. Pons, assistant editor-in-chief of the group's main publication, the monthly 50 Million Consumers, "as long as we know we are in the right." The organization is government-subsidized.

Mr. Pons says, independent of the state-owned car manufacturer, Renault, started collapse after 15 miles and Renault said it was the driver's fault, the Renault department of the institute went on the case and the Renault firm was quick to see where interests lay.

Fear of Criticism

It isn't the wrath of the law, but the fear of a usually drawn lawsuit which the French consumer will lose but feel will ever reach the court because the consumer is usually equipped to carry it that makes the companies

give in and replace their defective products or services, but the fear of bad publicity in our magazine," Mr. Pons said.

The magazine, which is the French equivalent of Consumers' Report in the United States or Which in Britain, sells 350,000 copies every month, which makes it one of France's leading publications. It reports on the results of comparison studies of products and services and detailed inquiries into the state of the consumer situation in France. It also gives tips on where to get the best buy in goods or services, including seasonal food products.

The magazine's numerous comparisons include studies of washing machines, vacuum cleaners, deodorants, gasoline and television sets.

In one of its more recent studies, its laboratories tested 33 instant coffees, found 25 of them to be "disagreeable" in taste and refused to declare any of them best in a quality-price ratio.

Next year, it plans to review 37 products, including color TV and motorcycles, and to publish the results, whatever they may be.

Among other recent inquiries was a study of automobile insurance. In printing the results of its insurance study, the magazine—and thus the institute which it represents—attacked the high cost, confused verbiage and poor service offered by most policies and most companies.

Ministry Unmoved

This did not go down well with the Ministry of Finance, which governs and controls the insurance system in France. But, Mr. Pons said, the ministry did

nothing about it. And this despite the fact that the National Consumers' Institute is legally attached to the Ministry of Finance and that it receives its government subsidy through the ministry.

"The ministry probably wasn't happy with us on other occasions," Mr. Pons went on. "Particularly, when we attacked the pet system, the Value Added Tax, as immoral since it hurt the poor much more than the rich and was simply passed on from the producer to the consumer."

"Nor was it pleased when we compared cigarettes and reported that the Gauloise Blue—the most popular brand, therefore, the one which brings in the most taxes—was the most dangerous to health. But the only result there was that the cigarette which we called the least dangerous appeared to increase in sales," Mr. Pons said.

"The government has never interfered with our work and it never will as long as I am in this job," said Henry Estingoy, the director of the institute.

The Consumer Institute is in no way a form of government control of consumers," Mr. Estingoy continued. "Nor is it a representative group of French consumers. It is mainly a tool, a catalyst whose mission is threefold: technical—that is, comparison of products and norms; economic and juridical, that is, studies, polls, inquiries not only of how the economy can be changed to the advantage of the consumer, and the legal aspect of defense of consumers."

"Our third mission is information, that is, letting the con-

Henry Estingoy,
director
of the French
National
Consumers'
Institute.



sumers know through our publications and television spots of our comparison studies, legal actions, changes in the laws, etc.

Social Cross Section

"Our decisions are made by a board of directors, which includes 12 long-established consumer defense organizations which were created by groups from the different sectors of France's social makeup: labor unions, church groups, family associations, cooperative unions and others."

"The only role undertaken by the government representative in our group—who has no voice on the board of directors—is to make sure that we use all our subsidy for the task allotted, that is, consumer defense." And the subsidy, Mr. Estingoy said, "is less than half of our total budget; the major part comes from the sales

of our publications, principally, 50 Million Consumers."

But pressures do come from other quarters. Now, the style is to threaten to sue, Mr. Estingoy said, adding: "I won't feel that I am doing a good job of denouncing abuses until I have ten suits in the courts at the same time."

Given the character of the French people and the lack of consumer awareness in the country, the institute's busiest department is the legal department.

Monthly Complaints

"An average of 5,000 persons phone, write or come to the institute every month to complain about being cheated or abused by some shop, firm, advertisement or real estate dealer and they want to know what we can do about it," Mr. Estingoy said.

The institute does not have the legal right to sue in the name of the consumer—although the consumer groups on its board of directors do—but it informs the plaintiff of his rights and where to appeal for aid.

Often, the institute's legal department writes letters to the accused firms and its magazine prints—after a thorough check—letters from consumers and articles with facts and names. Results are usually quick.

When the Volkswagen broke down after 1,200 miles, the firm immediately—that is, after 50 Million Consumers wrote about it—replaced the vehicle and paid for the time lost and inconvenience to its owner.

When the car bought from the Renault dealer began to break down after 15 miles, the dealer offered to change the car for another used vehicle—after the institute had written a letter. But by that time, the buyer—satisfied with a moral victory and unwilling to trust the dealer for another used car—decided to have his vehicle repaired on his own.

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MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Catnip: Letting Humans In on Fun

CATNIP is widely reputed for its ability to make cats frisky; it is less widely known that it can perform the same service, though to a less marked degree, for man. Chewing catnip leaves is helpful in maintaining energy, and chewing, indeed, is all even cats do. They do not swallow them; the juice released from the bruised leaves suffices to produce the desired effect. Cats also roll in catnip and rub their muzzles against it with every appearance of ecstasy.

The appeal of catnip to cats runs all the way from the domestic tabby to lions and tigers, and even the lynx, only a cousin of cats, is subject to its spell. Rocky Mountain trappers used to take this animal by baiting their traps with a few drops of catnip juice, according to Euell Gibbons in his fascinating chapter on this plant in his "Stalking the Heathful Herbs."

Mr. Gibbons is, so far as I know, the only person who has ever devised a dish from catnip—candied catnip leaves with a dash of lemon—though there seems to be no reason why it should not be used as a herb: it contains vitamins A and B and ascorbic (anti-scurvy) acid. It has been used to make tea and even preceded real tea in England, where it was drunk sometimes for its taste and sometimes for its medicinal virtues.

For this reason, for the pleasure of cats, for its ornamental value and for its fragrance (it smells like the related mint and is called catmint in England), catnip was imported from its native Europe and was much planted in American herb gardens up to this century. Spreading from there, it has become a common American wild plant, and even today clumps of it often mark the sites of

abandoned houses where it used to be grown. The wild plant's fidelity to the places of its domestication is manifested in other countries also, so that in France catnip is classified as a *plante des décombres*, a plant of ruins. This refers to *Nepeta cataria*, the only species called catnip in English, but in French the term *herbe aux chats* also covers *Valeriana officinalis*, which has a different smell.

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI)—This is how the New York Times critic rates new stage productions:

"Secrets of the Citizens Correction Committee," by Ronald Tavel, gives a verbal caning to the American educational system for its corruption of youth and the English language. Mel Gussow says: "The principal character, Mrs. Fugleman, a guidance counselor with a wavering Transylvanian accent, casually passes on misinformation as if it were bubble gum to her glibbie junior high school students. Typical Tavel, the play has a skein of alliteration, word-playing puns, verbal inversions and malapropisms from literary history—all covering, and at times concealing, the author's search for order in a fractured world. Grayson Hall in the near monologist role of Mrs. Fugleman was right on target as she darted from cooing congeniality to tyrannical assertiveness." The play, directed by John Chapman, is at the Theater at St. Clement's.

"When You Comin' Back, Red Ryder" impressed Mel Gussow as a fine play treated with enormous understanding and affection by the Off-Broadway Circle Repertory Theater Company. Author Mark Medoff's portrayal of the characters in a sleepy New Mexico roadside diner (reproduced perfectly by Bill Abadie) is crystalline-sharp, says Gussow, also praising director Kenneth Frankel and actors Kevin Conway, Elizabeth Sturges, Addison Powell and Brad Dourif.

"Boom Boom Boom," by David Rabe and directed by Joseph Papp, is part of the Shakespeare Festival at the Lincoln Center's Vivian Beaumont Theater. Clive Barnes writes: "It is possibly intended as a portrait of a young tramp as a neurotic. . . . The trouble is that we are to spend three hours with Chrissy (a go-go girl in Philadelphia), and we really know no more about her at the end than we did at the beginning. The play is full of chic filth and a desperate Archie Bunker style of racism. The dialogue aspires too frequently to the comforting jargon of TV

serials. Madeline Kahn (Chrissy), a gifted performer, has been allowed to mug the play as if she were doing a series of black-out sketches for a revue. Some of the men were better—Charles Durning was convincing as the father with prostate trouble, and Frederick Coffin and particularly Robert Loggia did credibly as monster truck drivers. . . . The production seemed to fasten on the weaker aspects of the play."

"The Foursome," by British playwright E.A. Whitbread, is a battle of the sexes, says Clive Barnes. In it, "the women come off extremely badly—or at least are extremely badly treated by two of the kind of men who made male chauvinists into pigs. Two young couples are spending a hot summer Sunday on a deserted beach. They are communistic in effect, they can only attack one another. The girls statistically despise the boys, the boys fear and hate the girls. These are tribal adolescent patterns, which will remain set until marriage and children call different social forces into play. And that is what is wrong about this production. Jacques Levy, who has staged the play with a kind of loose virtuosity, has taken it out of its own reality and yet has not been able to endow it with a new world." Matthew Cowles, Timothy Meyers, Lindsay Crouse and Carole Monferdini acted with considerable intensity, said Barnes, also praising Elwin Charles Terrell's setting. However, he said, the play suffered from rewriting to accommodate the change of scene. "The Foursome" is at the Astor Place Theater.

"Three on Broadway," an anthology covering 70 years of American musical theater from Victor Herbert to Burt Bacharach, is part of the Theater de Lys "Matinee Series." Mel Gussow says: "This is, as intended, 'nostalgic and affectionate,' but it is not very imaginative. Ronald Rogers (who conceived the show) shares the spotlight with Jan McArt and Richard Ollo, pianist."

Round London Galleries

Shiffin, Alwyn Gallery, 9/10 West Stratton St., London W.1, to Dec. 6.

Shiffin is an American sculptor working in bronze on a large scale. This is his third one-man show in London and the most important to date, showing that he now has a studied control of medium. Gigantic chess pieces are perhaps the most interesting and powerful.

Lasca, Portal Gallery, 16a Stratton St., London W.1, to Dec. 6.

Public, surreal, fantastic, these never-filled morsels celebrate a life and innocent golden age, secret mythologies of plants, stones.

Solreire, Spanish Institute, 2 Eaton Square, London S.W.1, to Dec. 6.

Working in the very difficult

medium of enamels on chiseled iron, this young Spanish painter produces bas-reliefs ranging from figure studies to abstractions (his best work) based on natural forms or inspired by music.

Iberé Camargo, O'Hana Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, London W.1, to Dec. 7.

Using the spinner's spool as his archetypal shape, the dozen of native-born Brazilian artists constructs vast, powerful abstractions, varying his effects by subtle combinations of color and varieties of texture.

De Baek/Moestens/Servranckx, Anneli Juda, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W.1.

One of the revelations of the 1970 Tate exhibition, "Leger and Purist Paris" was the work of the Belgian painter Victor Servranckx. Two other Belgian

abstractionists of the same generation have been rediscovered to make this a most rewarding exhibition of pioneer thought.

Vanessa Bell—Paintings & Drawings, Anthony d'Offay, 9 Dering St., New Bond St., London W.1, to Dec. 12.

The sister of Virginia Woolf and one of the mainstays of the Bloomsbury Group, Vanessa Bell's contribution to the development of English painting is still much underestimated, though these newly discovered near-abstract oils should go some way to rehabilitating her reputation as an innovator.

Rohner, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond St., London W.1, to Dec. 12.

Georges Rohner has two strangely disparate ways of painting: His landscape watercolors are

delicate and classical; his large oils meticulous but romantic. Strangely enough, the two modes chime well together.

Patricia Faulkner, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork St., London W.1, to Dec. 31.

In her second one-man show, Patricia Faulkner brings her great skills and happily quirky imagination to the portrayal of a number of myths, chiefly fertility myths.

Alphonse Mucha, Editions Graphiques Gallery, 3 Clifford St., London W.1, to Dec. 21.

To coincide with the English publication of a new book on Mucha, this exhibition contains some 40 posters, lithographs and drawings, including a number of the "Pierres Precieuses" series of lithographs.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

W.P. Geller, a Hamburg photographer, winner of the award "The Golden Eye" of the 15th World Press Photo competition. Bayer let him cast his "camera eye" on the current topic of environmental control.



Dr. Walter Bauer, head of Leverkusen's city administration, at his desk in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bayer plant, seen from the angle of interviewer W.P. Geller's camera.

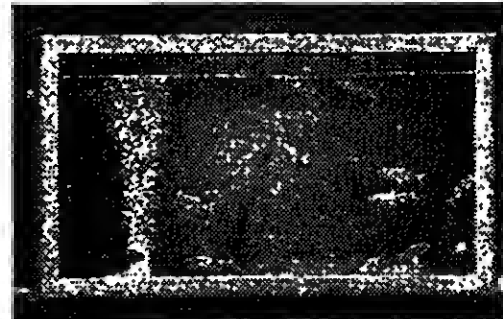
For Bayer, environmental control is not just a catchword. Already in 1901 a special committee for waste water was set up at the Leverkusen plant. During the past ten years alone, Bayer spent DM 1100 million to translate environmental control into reality in the production sphere both in process technology and by manufacturing products which do not pollute the environment. Today 307 Bayer experts are engaged in tackling the problems of atmospheric and water pollution, disposal, and noise nuisance, as well as the development and manufacture of products which comply with the demands of environmental protection.

Dr. Walter Bauer says: "... For a long time — much too long, in fact — people were only too ready to accept pollution of the environment as the price of progress and high standard of living. But that line of thinking is rejected by modern industrialized society lest it should suffocate with its own waste. . . . What is Bayer doing to solve the problem? Even the Government Control Board affirms and



appreciates the fact that Bayer does more to protect the environment than the law demands. For example, the sulphur dioxide content of the air in Leverkusen is lower than in many a great city without industrial plant. Dr. Bauer underlines Bayer's readiness

to co-operate with the city and the surrounding areas. Summing up, he says: "Both the municipal boards and Bayer plan jointly, and each in turn benefits from such planning. The most impressive example is the new joint classification plant in Leverkusen."



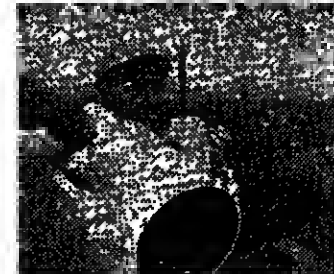
Whisky blenders, tea selectors and wine tasters are in great demand. Their invaluable working capital is their refined sense of taste and smell. In the Bayer works, such people are known as "air-niffers". When they are on patrol in the Leverkusen plant, for example, their nose



Bayer is active in almost all countries of the globe in the fields of chemicals, dyestuffs, engineering materials, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and crop protection products. Bayer: A multinational enterprise with 138,000 co-workers and 6,000 different sales products.

A few miles from Leverkusen down the Rhine river, at Bayer's Dormagen plant, the biggest European 100 per cent biological clarification plant for industrial waste water went on stream years ago. Leverkusen and five neighbouring towns made use of the experience collected by Bayer when they set up the new Leverkusen joint clarification plant. In this clarification plant, 65,000 cubic metres of effluent from

the Bayer factory, and 70,000 cubic metres of sewage from six towns, are being clarified on a fully biological basis every day, and are discharged as clean water into the Rhine river. Proof of the perfection with which Bayer clarifies the Dormagen waste water is supplied by healthy aquarian fish who do not mind that this water is part of their life-giving element.



detects whiffs of certain odours in the air even in dilutions of one part in several million.



The tremendous Bayer twin contact process plant at Leverkusen reduces the amount of sulphur dioxide waste gas given off during sulphuric acid manufacture, by approx. 90 per cent. Environmental protection by the Bayer twin contact process has meanwhile become the law in many countries of the world.



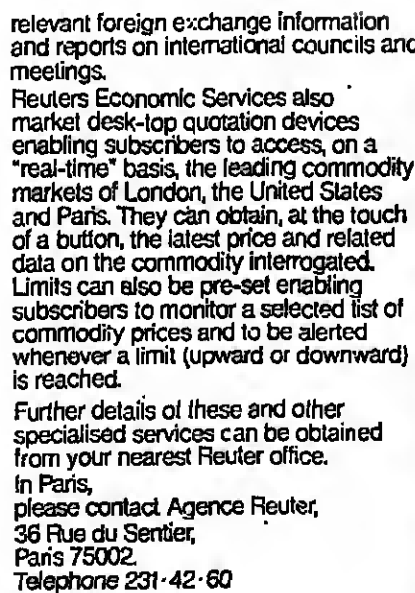
There is a Japanese garden right in the middle of the Leverkusen Bayer works site — an exotic park in an environment in which even the sensitive Far Eastern flora can blossom and thrive.

Bayer Thinks of Tomorrow—Today

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Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

We keep an eye on them, from the young and promising to the old and proven, and report on their activities every week.

[illegible]

1000

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities but appears as a matter of record only.

\$25,000,000

FLEXI-VAN CORPORATION

8.75% Collateral Trust Debentures, Series A

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Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated **The First Boston Corporation**
Incorporated **Drexel Burnham & Co.**
Incorporated **duPont Walston**
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Incorporated **Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.**
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Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Incorporated **Kidder, Peabody & Co.**
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Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
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Incorporated **UBS-DB Corporation**
Incorporated **G. H. Walker, Laird**
Incorporated

Warburg-Paribas, Inc.
Incorporated

November 29, 1973

**To Chemical Bank
being international
means
being where
you need us.**

We are a major international bank. Our capital and talents are employed world-wide. We have our own offices in the strategic places, and we can help you in any country you want. And if tomorrow new financial centers were to open, you can be sure that Chemical Bank would be there.



We open new horizons.

From the first contact with our people, you'll know exactly the kind of people you're dealing with: financial specialists who are businessmen as well. Wherever you want to do a detailed international transaction, set a complex financial project, or make an investment there's one thing you can be certain of. Our people won't hesitate to go beyond routine banking, if that's what is called for. They'll try to open up new horizons and create original solutions which save you time and money.

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Our people think like businessmen. And they have the same freedom to make decisions. They constantly exchange information and experience with their colleagues on the other side of the globe in order to be more effective decision-makers. When they say "yes," that "yes" can be acted on where feasible anywhere in the world you choose. Because to Chemical Bank, being international means being where you need us.

Our world-wide offices.

Main Office: New York. Branch Offices:
Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Tokyo, Zürich
and Nassau. **Representative Offices:** Beirut,
Birmingham, Madrid, Milan, Bogota, Buenos
Aires, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Mexico
City, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and Sydney.
Correspondent Banks in over 185 nations.

CHEMICAL BANK

**When needs are financial
the reaction is Chemical.**

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

[illegible]

Value
INTRODUC
only

American Stock Exchange Trading

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table with 3 columns: Fund Name, Assets, and Price. Includes various international funds like American Fund, European Fund, etc.

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent thereof, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending May 31, 1974 as eleven and three-eighths percent (11 3/8%) per annum.

DATED: December 4, 1973

Popular Español International N.V.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent thereof, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending May 31, 1974 as ten and seven-eighths percent (10 7/8%) per annum.

DATED: December 4, 1973

Republic of Panama

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent thereof, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending May 31, 1974 as twelve and one-eighth percent (12 1/8%) per annum.

DATED: December 4, 1973

Value Line INTRODUCTORY TRIAL only \$46. (INCLUDES DIRECT AIR MAIL) (Next 13 weeks full page reports, weekly, on 1,550 stocks plus past 3 months reports already bound and indexed in two strong binders which become your property.)

Main table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes various stocks like IBM, GE, etc.

CORUM Our ultra-thin watch is worth more every day because the coin is authentic. Image of a watch.

A Complete and Personal Banking Service in Portugal Pancada, Moraes & Co. Bankers 37, Rua Augusta - Lisbon

Pennzoil Company THIRD QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FROM Houston, Texas U.S.A. Both earnings and revenues attained predicted objectives as unaudited third-quarter operating results reflected increased demands for all our products, especially domestic oil, natural gas, gas liquids and copper. Per-share earnings increased 33 percent over the comparable 1972 quarter. Results are shown below:

PEANUTS



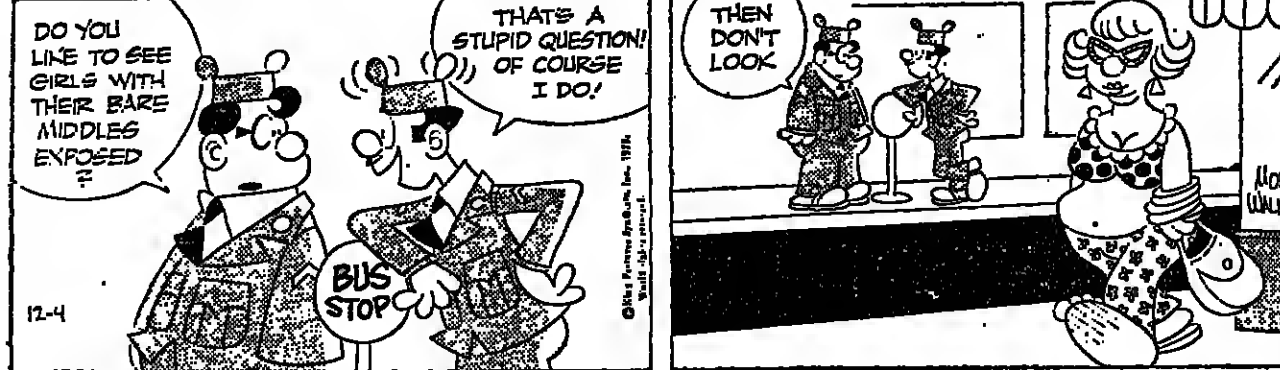
B.C.



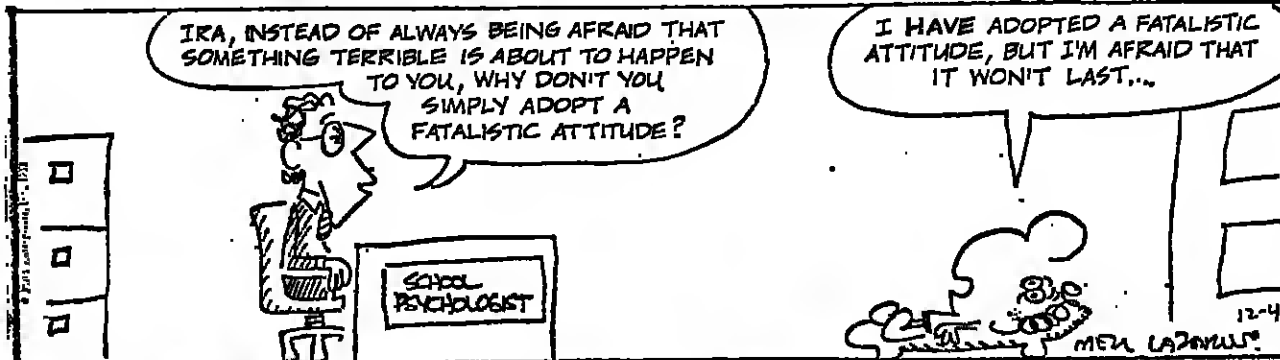
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



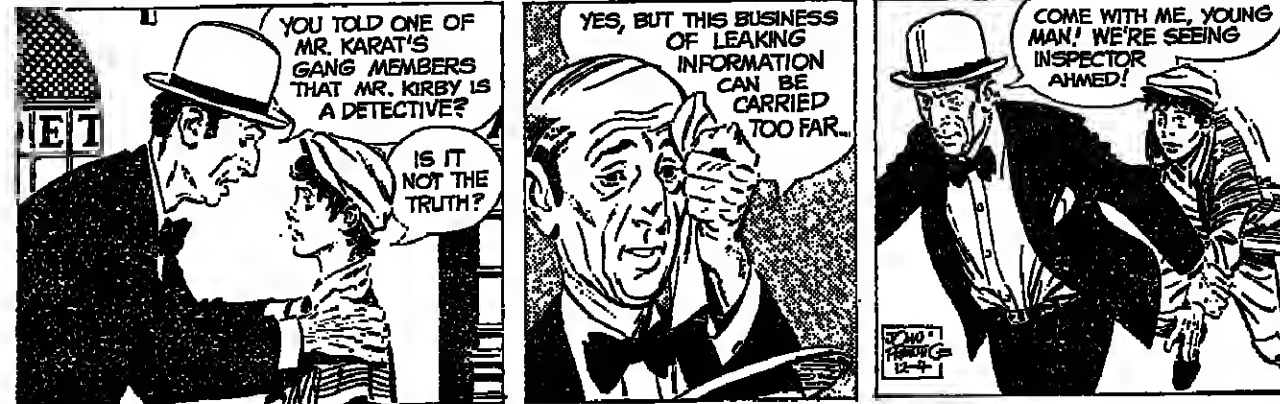
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Beginners have a tendency to lead unsupported aces and then look round for something else to do. They soon learn to save their aces in the hope of using them more effectively to capture the opponents' kings and queens. In defending no-trump, the ace should usually be preserved as an entry later in the play.

Nevertheless, there are cases in which the lead of the ace is right at no-trump. If partner's hand is known to be very weak, the ace-lead may give the opening leader a chance to choose the best line of defense after seeing the dummy.

A good example of this is the diagramed deal. West overcalled one club with one diamond, and North bid one spade. South rebid one no-trump, a better choice than two clubs, and North overbid by raising to game. However, the result would probably have been the same if he had been content to raise to two no-trump.

West made a fine decision by leading the diamond ace rather than a small diamond. A low lead would have allowed South to win cheaply and establish clubs, preserving his communications.

As it was, the appearance of NORTH

WEST
♠ KJ5
♥ 102
♦ AQ1062
♣ A92

EAST (D)
♠ 1088
♥ Q9864
♦ 5
♣ 10754

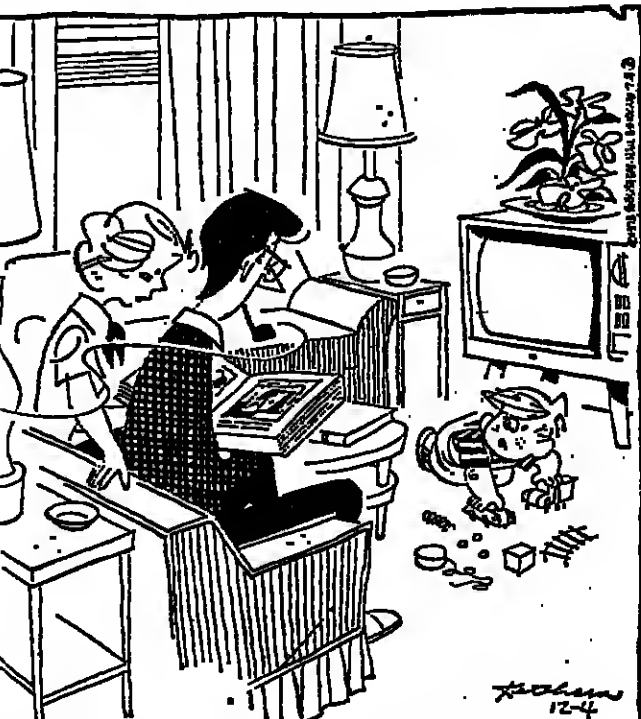
SOUTH
♠ 63
♥ AK
♦ J873
♣ KQJ86

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♠
Pass 1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DUKE	STAR	ISALM
AMIE	SHILO	ALIA
TOGGERY	NOTICES	
ONSIDE	ODDITS	
EDIA	STREETER	
KISSINGER	NAVE	
IDE	EDITION	
DEAL	ANIPONENSE	
SARATOGA	TOE	
GALEN	INSTAR	
STEAMER	SMETANA	
COURT	ALLIANCE	
ALIA	BEET	
BLOOM	EDIE	GREY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

1. DITIO

2. RATAO

3. FLANEL

4. LEARNY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: MURKY TYPED INFIRM GIBLET

Answer: How little devils get together—WITH "IMP-UNITY".

BOOKS

- THE GIFT**
By Pete Hamill. 83 pp. Random House. \$4.95.
- HEARTBREAK TANGO: A SERIAL**
By Manuel Puig. Translated from the Spanish by Susanna Jill Levine. 224 pp. Dutton. \$8.95.
- SYMBIOGRAPHY**
By William Hjortsberg. 57 pp. Sumac Press. \$3.95.
- FIRST PERSONS**
By Austin Wright. 288 pp. Harper & Row. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Small may be the literary pretensions of Pete Hamill's "The Gift" and small its physical dimensions (it's really more a short story than a novel); but except for its slightly flabby ending, its impact on our feelings is large. The time is Christmas, 1953; Eisenhower and the Korean war are in the atmosphere. A 17-year-old sailor named Pete Hamill goes on leave to his Brooklyn home, with a duffel bag full of youthful problems to unpack. In his girlfriend, loyal despite her last, ambiguous letter to him? And what of his penurious Irish-immigrant parents, at whom he has never looked before through adult eyes: Do they love him? The answers are, predictably, no and yes; and though Mr. Hamill is better at conveying the searing pain of the girl's rejection than at celebrating the climactic wonder of the father's acceptance of his son into manhood, everywhere it is clear that Mr. Hamill knows Brooklyn, knows the pain of late adolescence, knows how to arrange details. So every word of his book is charged with honest feeling.

Manuel Puig's second novel, "Heartbreak Tango: A Serial," is also at heart a tour de sentiment. Put together out of letters, diary entries, newspaper clippings, conversations, prayers and other such fragments of literary artifice, it reconstructs the lives of several Argentine women, most of whom have in common the experience of having once passionately loved a handsome, neurotic and doomed young man who died of tuberculosis at the age of 29. And certainly, the novel's most striking effect is the sense it conveys of growing old, particularly and bitterly as the romantic illusions of youth go aglimmering.

But "Heartbreak Tango" is considerably more than moving sentiment. For its contrasting states of mind are elaborated with the utmost subtlety and deftness. On the surface lies the world of romantic illusion and longing, which Mr. Puig pieces together with the aid of song lyrics, parody of old-fashioned magazine fiction and images from Hollywood films ("Betrayed by Rita Hayworth," the title of Mr. Puig's first novel, could just as well have been used for this one). And underneath, only gradually emerging as the puzzling relationships of the characters slowly become clear, lie the meager truths of Argentine lower-class life—the boredom and hopelessness felt by the small-town women, the disappointments that await them if they make it to Buenos Aires.

So one reads "Heartbreak Tango" as more than a sentimental recapitulation of growing old, disillusioned and reconciled.

William Hjortsberg's "Symbiography," another short story done up in hardcover, is more brainy than heartily. And it's so what slick brainwork at that, young fellow of 105, who lives the Utopian Age to come, supports himself—handsome with his best-selling dreams, elides to try his hand at direct-experience racket that threatening the sales of dreams. So he implants a biological microscope in the skull of one of the nomads who roams outside Utopia and scavenges the wilderness left by the dust of the Age... and then plucks the result: is disastrous; it imparts a ham-fisted mess. But Mr. Hjortsberg—whose previously published novels "Alp" and "Gray Matters"—tries to show a talent for biological inventiveness and gleaming metallic prose. So "Symbiography" (symbol-biography) is a reading.

Finally, Austin Wright's "Persons" is a tour de force celebration, but a philosophical novel that brings on no aches. At least I didn't feel to think too hard about strange story of Ralph Baltho Burr; a genius, a professor of literature, a writer who discovers he has become the protagonist of a novel about an explicable murder.

Of course, I'll admit that "Persons" is a complex, maze experiment, with its point of view shifting nervously between the storyteller's "he" and the protagonist's "I." I'll admit it's echoes everywhere of the Dostoevski, Kafka, Susan Sontag and the French roman novel (Ralph Burr isn't a professor, Romantic literature for nothing). I'll admit the book is a physical puzzle as bewildering as King Minos's labyrinth, and psychological puzzle that is the Oedipus legend inside its experimental, in short, vulnerable to the complaints of its characters. "I been reading this goddam novel... and you can't tell it's real and what is, imagine or in fact you can't tell what there is any difference between the real and the imaginary, the novel at all."

Still, I found myself rereading "Persons" again, by the extraordinary mood, eager to find out how it is out. As Burr himself says: "A novel may show some of that is neither realistic, wishful nor dreadful but a strange and strange, a lot of things that are different from what we think of as world, different in some particular or broadly, as if to show what life is like by comparison with something unlike."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Finger noise

5 Nicaraguan natives

10 Roman god

14 East Indian palm

15 Alpha and

16 Lily Pons specialty

17 German numeral

18 U. S. author, with 57 Across

20 U. S. notable, with 18 Across

22 Part of an electric conductor

23 Wagnerian opera

26 Numerical prefix

27 Ingredient of little girls

29 Seal, in Paris

31 Girl

35 Walrus feature

36 African antelope

38 Violinist Bull

39 Scrap of food

40 Diplomat's place

41 Numeral

42 Greek letter

43 Coward's "Blithe"

44 Luminary

45 Denominations

47 Ocean Abbr.

48 Garden flower

49 Spaniard's thirst

51 Resident of Aleppo

53 Mystery-story poison

57 Current writer, with 68 Across

60 Wife

63 German river

64 Grassy places

65 Ataturk

66 American ostrich

67 Hamburg's river

68 See 57 Across

69 Norms Abbr.

DOWN

1 Difficulty

2 French resort

3 Inclined to quote maxims

4 U. S. patriot, with 34 Down

5 Subtle field

6 Doctors' org.

7 French possessive

8 Turkish title

9 Irish V.L.P., with 4 Down

10 Pitcher Sal

11 Shrew

12 Disturbance

13 Logical

19 Trondheim's land

21 Word with wh

24 African republic

25 Discloses

27 Bus pickup place

28 Winning horse take

30 Without effort

32 Napoleon's words to Josephine

33 Unsmiled

34 U. S. economist with 20 Across

36 Miscellaneous Abbr.

37 Tank carrier Abbr.

40 Early ascetic

44 Pitcher Tom all family

46 Dangerous fly

48 Moslem saint

50 Daggers

52 Slander, for one

53 "I was I" ere...

54 Dance

55 Take a... at

56 Humble

58 Require

59 Role

61 I love Lat

62 Czech measure

هكزامن

NFL Cowboys Show Poise

Dallas Experience Beats Broncos, 22-10

By Dave Anderson

DENVER, Dec. 3 (UPI)—In a physical game for each team's place in the National Football League playoff race, the Dallas Cowboys' experience was the difference yesterday as the Dallas Cowboys stopped the Denver Broncos, 22-10.

The Cowboys, who have been the playoffs for the last seven seasons, kept their poise. The Broncos, who have been the playoffs for the last seven seasons, kept their poise. The Cowboys, who have been the playoffs for the last seven seasons, kept their poise.



In the Western Division of the American Conference, The Chiefs play in Oakland on Saturday.

Browns 20, Chiefs 28

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Cleveland stormed back for two touchdowns in the final six minutes yesterday on Greg Pruitt's 65-yard run and Mike Phipps's 51-yard pass to Mike Morin, giving the Browns a 20-20 tie with the Kansas City Chiefs.

Don Cockcroft's conversion after Morin's touchdown came with 2:40 remaining. The Chiefs, who had a chance to climb into a tie for the AFC's Western Division lead with a victory, seemingly had won this bruising battle when Ed Podolak went over from the two-yard line with 6:43 left. Jan Stenerud's kick gave the Chiefs a 20-6 lead.

Until Podolak scored, the Chiefs had nursed a slim lead they gained on Mike Livingston's 11-yard touchdown pass to Elmo Wright in the first quarter and field goals of 13 and 13 yards by Stenerud. However, Pruitt, who broke through the Chiefs' defense and legged it 65 yards to the goal.

Until Pruitt's dazzling run, the Browns, who trail first-place Pittsburgh by a half game in the AFC Central, had to be content with field goals of 44 and 28 yards by Cockcroft.

49ers 38, Eagles 28

At San Francisco, Steve Spurrier, who spent Saturday in traction because of back spasms, ran for two touchdowns and passed for a third while directing a near-flawless attack as the 49ers defeated Philadelphia, 38-28.

Spurrier, starting his first game since Oct. 28, scored on two one-yard runs and passed 28 to Gene Washington for a third touchdown as San Francisco improved its record to 5-7-0. The Eagles, six-point underdogs, now are 4-7-1.

Windian Hall ran 66 yards with a recovered fumble in the third minute of the game to set the tempo as the 49ers capitalized on numerous Philadelphia mistakes for a 28-0 halftime lead.

OVER THE TOP—Patriots' quarterback Jim Plunkett dives over teammates and opposition for a touchdown during game against San Diego. New England won, 30-14.

but the Cowboys got a first down when the Broncos had 12 men on the field. Afforded another opportunity, Fritsch succeeded on the 15-yard field goal that put the Cowboys in command, 10-0, at halftime.

"I guess we were due for a bundle of mistakes," said John Ralston, the Broncos' coach. "We'd played pretty well for seven weeks."

The Broncos, unbeaten during those seven weeks with five victories and two ties, dropped into a second-place tie with the Kansas City Chiefs, each one-half game behind the Oakland Raiders.

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Helping Hand

Milwaukee's Oscar Robertson, right, finds the arm of Bob McAdoo of the Buffalo Braves interrupting his dribble during a Braves-Bucks contest. McAdoo was charged with a foul. The Bucks won, 115-110.

Associated Press

Baseball Meeting Is Faced With Crisis Agenda

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Professional baseball opens one of its stormiest business meetings in years this week in Houston, with an agenda that includes the energy crisis, the future of the designated hitter, the future of the San Diego Padres and the flap over who will manage the New York Yankees, Detroit Tigers and Oakland A's.

While these problems are being pursued up front, the winter market in trading talent will be held behind the scenes. It will be a bull market, most sides predicted as they headed for Texas, perhaps even busier than the one in Honolulu last year when 21 of the 24 teams in the major leagues made 20 trades involving 69 players.

The only issue absent from the agenda will be the reserve clause and other basic disputes with the 600 players, an issue that embroiled last year's convention and that eventually delayed the start of spring training. It was settled with a three-year contract between the club-owners and their players, but an urgent new list of problems has developed in recent weeks to take its place.

The convention opens with the draft of former big-league players now "unprotected" on minor-league rosters. The grab-bag includes Denny McLain, Juan Pizarro, Ted Uhlenhuth, Phil Hennigan, Tom Phoebus, John Strohman and Jim Gogger—a journeyman who played centerfield for the Mets part of last summer during their crash of injuries.

They can be claimed for \$25,000 apiece under the draft rules. But last year, only six players were picked in the open market, the smallest number in history. Instead, the teams preferred to trade for current big-leaguers, and they are expected to show a similar preference this week.

Among the players being offered are Joe Torre of the St. Louis Cardinals, Larry Bowa of the Philadelphia Phillies, Ralph Carr of the Atlanta Braves, George Stone of the Mets, Paul Blair of the Baltimore Orioles and Jim Wynn of the Houston Astros.

Before the week is over, though, some players may even be traded for managers to settle the hottest issue before the sessions: the dispute between the Yankees and Tigers over Ralph Houk and the dispute between Charles O. Finley and everybody else over Dick Williams.

The problem arose on the last day of the season, Oct. 1, when

Houk resigned as manager of the Yankees with two years left on his contract. Three weeks later, on the last day of the World Series, Williams resigned as manager of the Oakland A's with one year left on his contract. Houk, meanwhile, became manager of the Tigers and most people assumed that Williams would succeed him with the Yankees—until Finley demanded something in return, like a front-line player or two.

The hot potato then was tossed to Joe Cronin, president of the American League, by the Yankees—who decided belatedly that they should get something in return for Houk.

Without Managers
Both the Yankees and A's now will arrive in Houston without managers, putting them at a disadvantage in making trades. They may even leave Houston without managers, too, unless Cronin can negotiate a settlement. He has decided not to test Finley's legal legions for now and will try to mediate the arguments in a series of caucuses on Wednesday.

The National League, watching this struggle from the sidelines, will have one of its own to contend with: who owns the San Diego team, and where will it play in 1974? Again, lawyers (and how to avoid them) play a leading role.

Italian Wins Slalom

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN, Wash., Dec. 3 (AP)—Renzo Zanadegiacomo, an Italian making his professional debut, scored a surprising victory in the Mustang II Cup giant slalom as the ski racing season began.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct GB

Boston 17 4 .810 —

New York 13 12 .520 8

Philadelphia 10 15 .400 9

Washington 9 16 .358 10

Capital 12 8 .571 —

Atlanta 13 11 .542 1/2

Houston 9 16 .358 9 1/2

Central Division

Capital 12 8 .571 —

Atlanta 13 11 .542 1/2

Houston 9 16 .358 9 1/2

Capital 12 8 .571 —

Atlanta 13 11 .542 1/2

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Art Buchwald

What a Hummer!

DEAR customer, Congratulations! You are now the owner of a 1973 Mark VI Presidential Accident Proof Tape Recording Machine. The Mark VI has been scientifically developed to produce the highest quality hums of any tape recorder on the market. It can malfunction at the press of a button, and you can erase anything you want on your tape without even knowing it.

Buchwald

With just a little practice you will have the greatest collection of unintelligible noises ever recorded which you can play back to friends, judges and grand juries any time you want to.

USING YOUR MACHINE

The first thing to do is sit at a desk, facing your typewriter. Place your tape recorder next to you on a small table with the foot pedal underneath the desk. The telephone should be at least three feet behind your chair, almost impossible to reach.

Insert the tape into the recorder and push "Play" button and start transcribing the voices. Then have someone call you. As soon as the phone rings, reach back with your left hand and accidentally press the "Record" button instead of the "Stop" button, making certain while twisting your body to keep your left foot on the pedal.

Keep this position for 5 1/2 minutes, which should erase 18 minutes of tape.

After you hang up the phone,

Prehistoric Tool Kit

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (UPI)—Digging in Kenya has uncovered a "tool kit" used by humans about 2.5 million years ago, a University of California anthropologist said Saturday. Glynn Isaac described the specimens as "simple stone implements which took about five or six blows to produce." The anthropologist said the "kit" of chipped volcanic rock was evidence that the early tools helped man form new behavior patterns and adapt to his environment.

put the earphones on again, release the foot from the pedal, push the "Play" button and you should hear a loud shrieking hum.

If, for some reason, you do not get the hum after the telephone call you are probably doing one of several things wrong.

1. Check to see that the tape you inserted is the one you wanted wiped out. All tapes look alike and some are not worth erasing.

2. Did you by accident press the "Stop" button when you should have pressed the "Record" button? If you press the "Stop" button when the phone rings, it is IMPOSSIBLE to accidentally erase a perfectly good tape.

3. Were you sitting in the correct position when the phone rang? If the phone was not located directly behind you, it would be very difficult to reach for it and also hit the "Record" button at the same time.

4. Did you keep your foot on the pedal when you answered the phone and accidentally press the "Record" button? Your Presidential Tape Recorder Mark VI will not malfunction unless you push the wrong button at the right time.

5. The quality of the hum you get on your tape will depend on your foot pressure. A weak hum indicates you do not have your back with your left hand and accidentally press the "Record" button instead of the "Stop" button, making certain while twisting your body to keep your left foot on the pedal.

The good man, totally undocumented by historical records, was reportedly born in Asia Minor and a usually reliable source says that it is 'highly probable' that he was bishop in Myra in the 4th century.

The Real Sinter-Klaas

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT)—St. Nicholas of Myra has a busy schedule this month. On Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, he is reportedly awaited in the Netherlands. At the break of dawn on Dec. 6 he is eagerly expected in the Belgian provinces by all children who have been good, or at least reasonably good, in the past year. Department store statistics tend to indicate that St. Nicholas is a man of means and that most of those kids must have been at least reasonably good.

Christmas Eve and Christmas Day he has appointments all over the world, traveling under pseudonyms such as Santa Claus, Père Noël and Julemanden. In between he shows up at office parties and other pre-Christmas celebrations.

The good man, totally undocumented by historical records, was reportedly born in Asia Minor and a usually reliable source says that it is 'highly probable' that he was bishop in Myra in the 4th century. He is said to have attended the Council of Nicea in 325, helping to lay a cornerstone for women's liberation by subscribing to the proposition that women have souls. He miraculously saved numerous men and children from death and non-miraculously but benevolently, three virtuous maidens from a fate worse than death. The three maidens, daughters of an impoverished nobleman, were faced with incarceration in a house of questionable reputation when the bishop came around throwing three purses with gold to the desperate father. He once caused a terrible storm to save the lives of a number of distressed navigators.

Nicholas may have been a legend in his own time but legends snowballed after his death on Dec. 6, probably in 345 or 352 and his subsequent canonization. He was rapidly adopted as patron saint by children, sailors and virtuous maidens. Those three purses of gold caught the attention of early pawnshop owners, hence the three golden balls that symbolize a pawnbroker. Some theologians tend to extend his patronage to thieves, but once talked three such into returning the swag—and to the less-than-virtuous ladies who may be encountered on certain streets and in certain houses.

Churches and chapels have been dedi-

cated to him all over the world: There were at one time 25 St. Nicholases in Constantinople, 45 in Rome and no less than 40 in Iceland. The first church built in half-heathen Stockholm was named St. Nicholas.

The bones of the saint were eventually removed to Bari in Apulia and deposited in St. Stephen's Church. That day, May 9, 1087, no fewer than 30 persons suffering from "distemper" were miraculously cured. The men and women of Bari haven't forgotten that day to this day.

The corporal remains of St. Nicholas may rest in Italy but his spirit is alive and kicking in the Low Countries—the seven provinces of the present-day Netherlands, the nine provinces of Belgium and a few departments in northernmost France—since the time of the departure of the Roman legions. There are lots of children, seafaring men and virtuous maidens in this end of the world as well as thieves, prostitutes and pawnshop operators.

But it's the children who need him most of all. Dec. 5 and 6 wouldn't be what they are if Sinter-Klaas didn't drop around with toys and candy and the things that make life worth living. Late November and early December would be dead and dull but for all the St. Nicholas goodies. The saint is eaten in effigy (chocolate and marzipan) while waiting.

The spirit of Sinter-Klaas reportedly stowed away out of Antwerp or Amsterdam in the 1600s when the Low Country men had colonial ambitions. He picked up a red fur-lined suit in New Amsterdam and a team of reindeer. The legends didn't merely mushroom, they exploded into a mess of completely untenable tales: The reindeer, *Rangifer tarandus*, is a native of northernmost Europe and far from the New World.

On top of that, Sinter-Klaas became Santa Claus in America, and supposedly lives at the North Pole. Belgian and Dutch kids know that it isn't so—Sinter-Klaas lives in the Netherlands. In one of their provinces, though, he appears to have an unlisted phone number.

The reindeer business seems perfectly absurd from a Belgio-Dutch horizon, especially that latest legend about the red-nosed reindeer. Sinter-Klaas rides a white horse. If in a hurry he may stable the



Sinter-Klaas in Belgium.

horse and fly away by means of his magic episcopal tabard, which makes him completely independent of reindeer and reservations.

In the mid-1800s, Sinter-Klaas started to extend his activities to countries way beyond his Belgio-Dutch ancestral domain. He began to associate with all kinds of odd animals, including a Swedish pig goat which may be an incarnation of a fairly benevolent devil and a Germanic rabbit of uncertain ancestry. He kept his fancy red made-in-New-Amsterdam suit for his mid-winter rounds in his new territories.

In the Low Countries Sinter-Klaas dresses in full clerical glory, from mitre to mantel. "He can dress any way he wants when he is on the road," commented a Belgian child, "but when he is home we expect him to dress properly."

PEOPLE: Experience for Sale At Auction in Seattle

An overnight 13-mile hike with Robert L. Wood, author of "Across the Olympic Mountains," was sold for \$250. Someone paid \$125 for the privilege of raising a baby python for the Seattle Zoo. One of the cheaper items was a day of bicycling with Washington State Attorney General Shide Gorton (\$65). The most expensive was a week in a house in Mexico, complete with cook, maid and gardener (\$1,200). It was all part of an auction of experiences held for a nonprofit nature magazine in Seattle. "I think we raised \$18,000-\$20,000," said Ed Rice, director of Corporate Services for Pacific Search Co., a publisher about the U.S. Northwest's wonders. About 500 experiences were sold, including a day skiing with former champion ice skater Peter Kennedy; a clam canoe course by sheriff's authority Paul Helkakis; and a day in the mountains building an igloo with architect Lewis E. Anderson.



Chris Evert Jimmy Conn.

ENGAGED: U.S. tennis stars Chris Evert, 18, and Jimmy Conn, 21. Miss Evert wore a large diamond ring given her by Conn when the pair played a mixed doubles exhibition in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Saturday against Miss Evert's sister Jean and Sandy Mayer. The wedding is planned for next fall.

According to the Australian Express, a paper for Australians abroad, tribesmen in the Minj area of New Guinea have offered to eat human flesh as a tourist attraction at this year's Mount Hagen festival—if the government provides a body. A government official has declined the offer.

Twenty Nottinghamshire, England, clergymen have formed a "flying squad" to rush to the scene of highway accidents. They will comfort injured drivers and administer last rites.

TRUCK STOP: The dining room of Hotel Fontaine, 73, has become a favorite stopping place for trucks in the village of Noullet-Aunis, France. In the past, few years, 34 trucks have parked their hoods up to the supper table. Fontaine lives on the curve of a narrow street. The latest uninvited guest was a truck which skidded on the icy road Sunday, knocking down two telephone poles and heavily damaged

two other buildings before it dived in Fontaine's dining room. Damages were estimated at 1,000 francs.

Bob Dylan is going to do his first U.S. tour in eight years. His comeback was announced in a newspaper advertisement in cities. The ads simply said "Dylan and the Band" and gave details about buying concert tickets. Dylan's manager, Albert Grossman, said the tour would be a "country" without selling out. The name of the star, "I wanted to start a revolution," was the mystery but I couldn't produce him so I up that idea," Grossman said.

ENERGY CRISIS: (cont.) English traffic authorities announced Monday that all cars are being issued with a new type of license. The new license will be issued to all cars in the Midlands town of Walsingham, secretaries at a local dispensary to which a company spokesman said. The cause of the "crisis" of offices, we have allowed the wear trousers suits, something that not normally permit.

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